# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904. NO. 47

## LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Nora Hoffman, of Tyrone, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—A full line of men's, women's and children's underwear at Wright & Dell's.

—Clearfield county's court has a feminine interpreter, and she does her work well.

—Miss Wilda Gillam, of Tyrone, is visiting among her numerous Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts is visiting friends in Tyrone and Altoona. Mr. Mounts spent Sunday in Tyrone.

—The one week's sale as advertised in this issue of William Reed & Sons will be an interesting one. Look it up.

—J. J. Armento, of Figart, and John Armento, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Mapleton.

—Twenty-two persons have filed application for license to sell liquor in Bedford county during the ensuing year.

—Mrs. Howard Wertz is very much afflicted with blood poisoning in the left arm. Her daughter, Mrs. Treaster, of Lewistown came up to see her yestarday.

—A thunder storm visited this section Sunday morning but the cold wave of Monday dispelled the idea that the electrical disturbance was a harbinger of spring.

—John Vanzandt, once a prominent business man of Newton Hamilton, but recently a resident of near Otelia, died suddenly last Wednesday afternoon, aged 86 years.

—Lorin Niece was struck on the back of the neck and shoulders at the quarry of the Mapleton sand works yesterday evening. His injuries are not serious but temporarily deprive him of the use of one of his arms.

—William H. Sweet, the coal operator of Dudley, has brought suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asking for $180,000 damages for alleged discrimination in coal freight. The period covered is from 1893 to 1900.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues in interest. There have been thirty-one conversions and there are still many anxious inquirers. May the good work continue. Rev. C. W. Bryner, a former pastor, was present and preached last Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. J. A. Brumbaugh, of Wilkinsburg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson, of Mapleton, is critically ill with typhoid fever. Her sisters, Mrs. Prudie Rex and Miss Lizzie Wilson, are with her. Her many friends in this vicinity hope for her speedy restoration to health.

—The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton. Cassville.

—Miss Catharine Sharrah, of Shirleysburg, who has been teaching the Railroad school in Union township, is seriously ill at the residence of J. C. Griffin. Her mother is with her, having arrived last week. J. M. Querry on Monday took charge of Miss Sharrah's school and will teach until she is able to resume her duties.

—When you feel blue and that everything goes wrong, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowelss, give you a relish for your food and make you feel that in this old world is a good place to live. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Rev. A. B. Hooven, a well known member of the Central Pennsylvania conferenee of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home in DuBois on Sunday night, after an illness of a few days. He was 71 years old and had been in the traveling ministry, a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference, since 1869. For the last four years he had been superannuated. He is survived by his wife and three children.

—Misses Esther and Pearl Simpson, daughters of Capt. W. H. Simpson, of Alexis, Illinois, accompanied by their neice, Miss Clair Stewart, of the same place, after having visited several of the large cities in the east, are sojourning at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Simpson at Mill Creek. Fred and Jay Simpson, students at Dickinson college, Carlisle, spent Sunday at the home of their parents, returning to Carlisle Monday morning.

—The best physic. "Once tried and you will always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says William A. Girard, Pease, Vt. These Tablets are the most prompt, most pleasant and most reliable cathartic in use. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—The semi-annual district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county will be held at Huntingdon Monday, February 22, 1904, commencing promptly at one o'clock p. m. The convention will be composed of the district officers, past presidents and three delegates from each camp. All camps are urged to be fully represented. Some of the state officers are expected to be present and address the convention.

—Levi W. Pheasant, a native and lifelong resident of Trough Creek valley, died last Thursday evening at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Householder, Marklesburg, of dropsy. He was aged 76 years, 11 months and 6 days and had been afflicted during the past ten months. The remains were interred Sunday at the Estep burying ground in Trough Creek valley. Our Trough Creek correspondent pays a deserved tribute to his memory.

### Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toword preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza(grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

### Main Line Express Wrecked.

The second section of main line express was wrecked at Vineyard station, at 1.50 o'clock Monday afternoon, as it was speeding eastward at the rate of forty miles an hour. The train was hauled by engine 2018, Engineman O. W. Filling, of Harrisburg, and was in charge of conductor C. N. Shaver, also of Harrisburg. A short distance west of VF tower the train crashed into the rear of extra freight No. 2080, telescoping the cabin and wrecking several cars. The passenger engine was also derailed and damaged, but the enginemen escaped injury. Two tracks were blocked and traffic was delayed for a couple of hours. It was a fortunate accident in that a number of people might have been killed or injured. Had there been members of the crew of the freight train in the cabin at the time of the accident they would have fared badly and undoubtedly been killed.

### Marriage Licenses.

Harry Rutherford and Laura M. Grove, both of Mill Creek, Pa.

Adolphus M. Carper and Blanche E. Maffit, both of Union Furnace, Pa.

Harris Hugg, Phillipsburg, and Louisa Gustsfuson, Lanse, Clearfield county, Pa.

J. A. Price and Annie B. Hall, both of Shirley township.

Theodore Drake, Everett, and Nora W. Booker, Cromwell township.

Noah Carbaugh, Hopewell township, and Lizzie Lynn, Lincoln township.

Walter S. Knable, Orbisonia, and Alice E. Cooper, Fulton county.

Walter C. Port, Tyrone, and Mertie E. Stinson, Smithfield, Pa.

John A. Gordon, Alexandria, and Emma S. Isenberg, Arch Springs, Blair county.

### Mysterious Circumstance.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at B. O'Connor & Sons.

### Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H.

The first quarterly meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona Grange will meet in the hall of Trough Creek Grange No. 444, Wednesday and Thursday, March 2 and 3, 1904.

First session will open Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Music; address by Worthy Master J. G. Hicks; music; topic, "Why Should Every Farmer Belong to the Grange?" by Amos Evans and J. L. Grove; music; topic, "What Means Shall the Farmers Devise to Compete with the Millers' Association," by R. S. Seeds, H. H. Summers and Adam Bagshaw; question box.

Thursday morning session open at 9 o'clock.—Music; welcome address by G. W. McClain; responce by H. C. Boyer; reading the minutes of last meeting; naming committees; music; topic, "Should the Crow Be Exterminated?" by M. R. Brenneman and Jonathan Evans; question box; report of Granges.

Afternoon session open at 1.30 o'clock.—Music; installation of officers; topic, "Are Women Better Financiers than Men?" by Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, Mrs. R. P. Smith, J. A. Harman and J. T. Chilcote; topic, "Can the Granges of Huntingdon County practice co-operation to a greater extent than they do, and how?" by E. J. Stover and R. W. Hudson.

Thursday evening session open at 7.30 o'clock for confering the Fifth degree.

A. W. Wright,
W. T. Boring,
Mrs. N. Q. Wright,
Committee.

### Better Than Gold.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes E. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

### REDUCED RATES TO ATLANTA.

**Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association.**

On account of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., February 23 to 25, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets to Atlanta, February 20 to 22, inclusive, good to return to reach original starting point not later than February 27, from all stations on its lines, at *reduced rates*. For full information apply to ticket agents. 2-10-1t

### Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctors told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by B. O'Connor & Sons. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

### Public Sale Register.

Saturday, February 27, 1904, Mrs. Frances Greene will sell at her residence in Hare's valley, 4 miles north of Saltillo, Turning-lathe, boring machine, adze, saws, saw-set, broadaxes, augers, planes, toolchest, post-diggers, iron rakes, sewing machine, blacksmith tools, one kitchen table, buggy, saddle, mattocks, irondrill and a number of fine tools too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

### A Beautiful Valentine.

St. Valentine's greeting to all who love to snuggle close to Nature's heart—a beautiful creation in water color, with a handsome 1904 bicycle girl for its center, her bloom of rosy health happily blending with the sunshine of an opening Spring. If you want one free, just drop postal to Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

### Nearly Forfeits His Life.

A runaway almost ending fatally started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c at at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

### A. S. Welch For Senator.

From the Philadelphia *Inquirer:* County Chairman A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, has announced himself a candidate for State Senate, to succeed Senator Alexander Stewart, of Franklin county, the present representative of the Thirty-third Senatorial District, composed of Huntingdon and Franklin counties. Mr. Welch is one of Huntingdon county's energetic business men and is well known throughout the county. For a number of years he has been engaged in the hardware, lumber and coal business at Mount Union, also owner and editor of the Mount Union Times.

Mr. Welch has for the past four years served successfully as chairman of the Republican organization of his county, and has proved himself to be a hard worker and a strong advocate of the best interests of Republicanism. During the four years of his efficient leadership, the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Sheriff three years ago, has been elected each successive year, a record unexcelled in this county.

It is conceded by conservative Republicans that he will receive the indorsement of the county, which honor they claim he is entitled to in appreciation of his indefatigable efforts in behalf of his party.

### FLORIDA.

**Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

The second Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train on February 16.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Trenton, $49.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, or to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2-10-1t

### Deeds Entered for Record.

James Donaldson and wife to Annie Lamberson, property in Mapleton. Consideration $50.

J. A. Rosensteel and wife to Sarah J. Ripple, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $700.

D. S. Drake and wife to David Megahan, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1700.

Maria Irvin, administratrix, to J. Edgar Irvin, property in Barree township. Consideration $1225.

Jennie Rumberger and husband to Elizabeth Cox, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1600.

M. L. Musser and wife to Mary David, property in Henderson township. Consideration $300.

Anna E. Davis and husband to Hannah Davis, property in Miller township. Consideration $500.

T. J. C. Ripple and wife to B. F. Ripple, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $1445.

B. F. Ripple and wife to Chas. E. Succop, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $125.

B. F. Ripple and wife to Chas E. Succop, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $3000.

C. K. Horton, administrator, to M. J. Elias, property in Tod township. Consideration $225.

### Mapleton School Reports.

The borough schools closed their fifth month Monday, February 8, 1904. Following are the reports:

Report of No. 1 school. No. of pupils enrolled, males 15, females 14, total 29; average attendance, males 14, females 12, total 26; per cent. of attendance, males 88, females 83, total 85. Pupils who missed no time are Clare McCarl, Harry Baker, Gayton Swope, Emery Cowher, Nellie Werner, Elsie Shoop, Vergie Henderson, and Irene Turnbaugh. Visitors were John Gillam, Miss Pearl Neice, Mrs. Rex, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wible, Mrs. J. G. Gillam and Miss Laura Gillam. Frances Isenberg, teacher.

Following is the report of No. 2 school for the fifth month ending February 8, 1904: No. of pupils enrolled, males 27, females 18, total 45; average attendance during the monh, males 23, females 15, total 38; per cent. of attendance during month, males 86, females 83, total 84. Those who attended every day were as follows: Melvia Dell, Hazel Hack, Edith Henderson, Vera Montgomery, Florence Dunlap, Rob Rex, James McCarl, Ernest McCarl and Leo Moore. Visitors, 20. Florence M. Oswalt, teacher.

Report of No. 3 school for fifth month. No. of pupils enrolled, males 19, females 12, total 31; average attendance during month, males 17, females 9, total 26; per cent. of attendance during month, males 91, females 81, total 86. The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charles Young, Harold Spangler, Cecil O'Connor, Cecil Bell, Ernest Miller, Vernon Neice and Blair Shore. Boyd Wertz, Roy Forner, Viola Moore and Cora Shoop each missed one-half day. Visitors, 14. Myrtle F. Wright, teacher.

Report of No. 4 school. No. pupils enrolled, males 14, females 12, total 26; average attendance, males 12, females 10, total 22; per cent, of attendance, males 97, females 97, total 97. The following pupils missed no time during the month: Clinton Dell, Chas. Shore, Edward Spangler, Victor Wallet, Robert McCarl, Loy Rex, Harry Hooper, David Norris, May Robley, Tillie Neice, Ethel Wood and Esther Brown. Visitors, Jesse Swope, Joseph Armento, Willie Hooper, Landis Richardson, Watson Brininger, Thomas Chilcote, Foster Bell, Robert Anderson, James McHugh, William Buchanan, Jno. Wagner, John McHugh, John K. Gillam, Joseph Myers, Charles Skipper, Loy McCarl, Mrs. T. M. Wood, Mrs. Mary Bell, Mrs. Lee Rex, Mrs. Scott Wible, Miss Minerva Wilson, Miss Laura Gillam, Mrs. Jno. G. Gillam and Miss Cora Coder. Emma Hamilton, teacher.

### Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to California and New Orleans Mardi Gras.

A personally-conducted tour to Southern California will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on February 11. The route of the tour will be via New Orleans, stopping at that point three days to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. The special train will be continued through to Los Angeles, from which point tourists will travel independently through California and on the return trip.

The special train in which the party will travel from New York to Los Angeles will be composed of high-grade Pullman equipment, and will be in charge of a Pennsylvania Railroad Tourist Agent.

The round-trip rate, $250 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Buffalo, and $245 from Pittsburg, covers transportation and all expenses on the special train to Los Angeles, including a seat for the Mardi Gras Carnival. From Los Angeles tickets will cover transportation only, and will be good to return at any time within nine months, via any authorized trans-continental route, except via Portland for which an additional charge of $15.00 is made.

For complete details and further information, apply to Ticket Agents; Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-13-04

### A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy. —Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

## THE NAVAJO BLANKET.

Out in the land of little rain,
Of canon-rift and cactus-plain,
An Indian woman, short and swart,
This blanket wove with patient art;
And day to day, through all a year,
Before her loom, by pattern queer,
She stolidly a story told,—
A legend of her people, old.

With thread on thread, and line o i line,
She wrought each curious design:
The symbol of the day and night,
Of desert and of mountain height,
Of journey long and storm-beset,
Of village passed and dangers met,
Of winds and seasons, cold and heat,
Of famine harsh and plenty sweet.

Now in this paleface home it lies,
'Neath careless, unsuspecting eyes
Which never read the tale that runs
A course of ancient, mystic suns.
To us 'tis simply many-hued,
Of figures barbarous and rude;
Appeals in vain its pictured lore;
An Indian blanket—nothing more.

—Youth's Companion.

# For Old Love's Sake.

### A SHORT STORY.

He had staked and lost. With his head whirling and brain on fire, Dick Welby stepped out of the brilliantly lighted Sunset club into the darkness of the deserted street, dazed and bewildered. Richard Welby turned up his collar, and then groped in his pocket for the price of a carfare. Not a penny!

It was early morning when he opened the door of his modest flat. A pretty petite figure came running up the hall.

"Oh, Dick! I am so glad you've come at last!"

"Were you frightened, dear?" and he gave her an affectionate hug.

"Any letter?" he asked presently, when they were having supper, which she had waited for him.

"No; why?"

"I expected Johnson would be waiting for the rent, that's all. He said he wouldn't wait after this week, and the worst of it is"—stretching his legs before the fire—"I can't pay him."

"As bad as that, Dick? I thought we had plenty."

"So we should have, only I've been speculating—investing, and lost a heap of money. A fellow at the office put me on a good thing in gold mines which hasn't turned up trumps, and there's at least £50 gone."

His wife's face grew serious, but she did not tell him the landlord had called that morning for the last time.

Mabel Welby was a woman in a thousand. She loved her husband with the intensity of affection which a woman can and will bestow upon a man, however worthless. The next morning after Dick had left for the office with a splitting headache, the little housewife was in sore distress.

At last she resolved to take a bold step. Years ago, before she became engaged to Richard Welby, she was acquainted with a gentleman who had been exceedingly fond of her, who had proposed and been rejected, but who had told her more in sorrow than in anger that if ever she wanted help he would never refuse it.

A few minutes found Mabel, who had left little Tiny in charge of their one servant, speeding on to the great metropolis.

She reached the building at last, and, discovering the name among 50 or more on the brass plates outside, went boldly up to the office.

She was ushered into the presence of a man about 35, tall, strongly built, with keenly cut features.

"Mabel!" he cried.

She sat down and tried bravely to speak, but her lips refused her.

"Have you come to redeem my promise?"

"Yes; I want your help; oh, George!" forgetting the years that had elapsed since they last met—"you'll help us, won't you?"

The man looked up.

"Mabel, let us be frank with each other. You are married, perhaps?"

"Yes."

"Ah!"

He leaned back in his chair and nursed his chin musingly.

"Well, one can't have all his desires in this world, and now"—speaking in a more business like tone—"the nature of the assistance you require?"

"To borrow a few dollars. My husband has lost money in speculation—gold mines, or something of that sort, and we need them badly just now."

After more conversation, the man handed her two crisp banknotes, and she rose to go.

"By the way, I don't know your name," he remarked.

"Welby—Mrs. Richard Welby," she replied.

The gentleman gave a start, but said nothing.

When Dick returned home that evening his wife did not tell him of the adventure of the morning, and as he had received no communication from the landlord he concluded that the gentleman had decided to wait.

But Dick Welby was gloomy and morose. His wife, putting it down to his monetary losses, pretended not to notice any difference in him.

But she did not know that the sum he had lost had never been his own at all, but his employer's.

Ruin stared him in the face at every turn.

How was he to pay Grayeon, the gambler who had won his money, and replace that he had stolen from the firm?

The next morning, when he reached the office, later than usual, worn out with want of sleep, he found to his dismay the accountants had already commenced work.

Ere many hours had passed he learned their names. They were Smith & Grayson. Could there be any connection with one of them and the gambler of the club? With that thought in his head Dick made tracks for their offices; he would set his mind at rest on that point at once.

Mr. Grayson was in. Yes, he was a dual individual—a man of business in the daytime and a gambler by night.

He looked up on seeing Welby, and Dick plunged into the matter at once.

"You're auditing Bransom & Bransom's accounts, and I've been appropriating money from the firm—in all about a thousand dollars. Mr. Grayson," and his voice trembled, "you hold the ruin of a man in your hands. What are you going to do?"

The man looked at the other calmly.

"What if I do what you want me to do—prevent your exposure?"

"I'll never touch a card again."

It was the gambler who laughed.

"Do you think that's possible? I've said that to myself scores of times, but the fever's got too tight a hold."

"But I've a wife and child—I swear it, for their sakes!"

"Why didn't you think of that before?"

He went to a desk, and from a drawer produced a pack of cards.

"Sit down!" he cried. "You win, and the shortage is made good and your debt canceled, but on conditions only."

He looked straight into his companion's face.

"And those conditions are that you never play a game of chance again, and take care of your wife."

He dealt out the cards, and, the other not replying, the two commenced a battle to be fought under such terrible circumstances and with such momentous issues. Dick Welby's face became ghastly pale and his hands trembled as he turned up the cards mechanically. But something seemed to tell him that Grayson, the inveterate gambler, was once playing recklessly and carelessly.

For a few minutes—it seemed an hour, there was a deadly silence, and then Dick rose excitedly to his feet.

"Thank heaven!" he had won.

George Grayson gathered up the cards and carefully locked them in his desk again. He had crossed the room and shook his companion's hand.

"Welby, I can't help thinking I've been assisting your ruin. You must look after your wife. You don't know the treasure you've got."

Dick glanced at the speaker in astonishment.

"My wife! Do you know her?"

"Yes. Were I in your place I should be a different man. Listen! Welby, you've usurped a position I once hoped to obtain. I reckoned on Mabel becoming my bride. But it wasn't to be. She sought me here yesterday as an old friend to assist her in some temporary difficulty. And now you know. Good-by, Dick, and heaven bless you!" stretching out his hand again.

Dick remained silent for a moment, unable to grasp the situation at first, and then replied:

"You say you would be a different man had you been in my place. Come home with me tonight; we both owe you so much—let us thank you."

The man hesitated, and then said:

"Well, yes, I promise."

And Dick Welby left the office with a light heart.

He is a wealthy man now, and has kept his promise never to gamble again; and Grayson himself, since that memorable afternoon in his office, never touched another card.—New York News.

### Malleable Glass.

Glass for fireproof theatre curtains to take the place of asbestos is a proposition coming as the result of a discovery by Bavarian glassmakers. A product of one Bavarian factory, it is announced, is malleable as any metal, as well as capable of being drawn out in sheets or threads, and is absolutely non-breakable. Cooking utensils made of the new material stand the heat of fire without cracking or melting.

An extraordinary test to which the new glass has been submitted is that of patching, a feat which cannot be accomplished with any glass made in America. A plate of the Bavarian glass has been bored, it is said, and then the hole plugged with the molten composition. The result is a smooth, impervious patch, different in every respect from the result obtained by cementing in a piece, as would be done with the old style of glass.

### Quite Substantial.

Mrs. Oldstyle—I don't think that a college education amounts to much.

Mr. Sparerod—Don't you? Well, you ought to pay my boy's bills and see.—Chicago Journal.

## RUSSIA MOVES FLEET

### War Squadron Gathers Outside Manchurian Stronghold.

**Sixteen Fighting Ships Leave Port Arthur, and Troops Depart For Unknown Destination.**

Port Arthur.—In response to the Japanese war measures important naval and military movements have been effected here. The Russian squadron, heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvizan, of 12,700 tons; the battleship Peresviet, of 12,674 tons; the battleship Czarevitch, of 13,110 tons; the cruiser Fremiaschek (?); the battleship Orel, of 13,600 tons; the cruiser Smiely (?), and the battleship Sebastopol, of 10,960 tons, have joined the outside fleet, consisting of the battleship Probieda, of 12,674 tons; the battleship Petropavlovsk, of 10,960 tons; the battleship Poltava, of 10,960 tons; the cruiser Diana, of 6630 tons; the cruiser Pallada, of 6630 tons; the cruiser Askold, of 6100 tons; the cruiser Varyag, of 6500 tons; the torpedo gunboat Bakan, of 840 tons, and the cruiser Boyarin, of 3200 tons. The latter has just arrived here from Chemulpo, Korea, with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as specially important, owing to the danger of the ships being immured by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Djigit, of 1456 tons; the torpedo gunboat Gaidamak, of 500 tons; sloop-of-war Zabiyaka, of 1234 tons; four gunboats and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

Simultaneously the Third Brigade of Siberian Rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Liao-Yang, south of Mukden.

Altogether about 9000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur, exculsive of the troops manning the fortifications. The arrivals of Japanese coal have been stopped.

In consequence of the military authorities monopolizing the use of the railroad the latter has declined to transport any more commercial freight. The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, so they will have to be routed via Che-Foo.

Forty-eight hours' quarantine was ordered against Che-Foo on account of smallpox.

The authorities declare the naval and military dispositions should be regarded as precautionary, not as offensive.

## GERMANS DEFEAT AFRICANS.

### Two Towns Relieved and Natives Driven From Their Main Camp.

Berlin, Germany.—A dispatch from Colonel Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, who was marching from the Warmbad region toward the besieged German posts, states Wundhock and Okahundja, which were besieged by the rebellious natives, have been relieved. The chief encampment of the rebels, at Kaiser Wilhelmsburg, was stormed by the Germans on January 28. The rebels fled, carrying with them the cattle they had stolen. They raided all the farms in the neighborhood, destroyed the railway stations and murdered and mutilated forty-four settlers, including children. Fifty more are believed to have been killed. The German losses in the fighting numbered twenty-six.

## WIFE DYING, HE KILLS HIMSELF

### Young Husband Says, "If She Goes, I'm Going Too."

Philadelphia, Pa.—William Anderson, a young married man, of this city, committed suicide under pathetic circumstances. He was informed by a physician that his wife, who had given birth to a daughter, was dying. He immediately picked up a revolver, and saying, "If she goes, I'm going too." He then shot himself through the head. His wife died a few minutes after the shooting.

## TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

### Intercolonial Express Train Plunges Into River Near Halifax.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Two dead, two mortally and twenty-five seriously injured is the revised casualty list in the wreck of the Intercolonial express train, the five cars of which left the rails at Hunters Crossing, forty miles west of this city, and plunged down a thirty-foot embankment into the Shubenacadie River. Every one of the thirty passengers suffered more or less serious injuries, as did the ten members of the train crew.

### Dodge Extradited.

The application for a requisition for C. F. Dodge, charged by New York authorities with perjury, was granted by Governor Lanham, of Texas.

### Postoffice Robbers Get $500 in Stamps.

The postoffice at Edwardsville, Pa., was broken into and robbed. The safe was dynamited and money and stamps to the amount of $500 were taken.

### Bogus Prince Goes to Jail.

William Brown, alias A. E. Stewart, who, as Prince Athrobald Stewart de Modena, married the Countess Russell, of London, was sentenced to six months in jail at Toronto, Canada.

## STATE NEWS BUDGET.

### Closed Doors on Grandchild.

Because his granddaughter, Letty Bahler, aged seventeen, disobeyed him and left his home, Samuel Bahler, an aged farmer at New Ringgold, refused to allow the dead body of the girl to be brought into his home and insisted that it be buried in a corner of one of his farms. The girl, after a violent quarrel with him, went to Philadelphia. While there she was taken ill and died in a hospital. When the body was taken to the Bahler home the old man placed it in the stable, objected to the body being buried in the village graveyard and made arrangements to inter it in one of his fields. He likewise objected to the coffin in which the body reposed being placed in the ground, saying that he wished to use it as a fodder box for his cattle. He placed the body in a pine box, and disregarding the pleas of his neighbors, interred it in the field. His neighbors will exhume the body and bury it in the graveyard. Bahler is reputed to be very wealthy.

### Death For Three in Race War.

As a result of a shooting affray at Donora, two men were fatally injured. Both are white. One of a trio of negroes accused of the shooting was drowned in the Monongahela River while attempting to escape. The other two were arrested. The injured men are: Robert Wilson, aged twenty-two, shot through the face and neck, and John Booth, aged twenty-three, shot through both hips and the groin. The three negroes who are said to have done the shooting are "Pink" Jeffries, his son, Thomas, and his son-in-law, James Devinport. Devinport, the ringleader, was the man who was drowned. Pursued by the officers, he ran out on the ice, and in the darkness stepped off the edge into the river. The attack on Wilson and Booth is said to have been unprovoked.

### Tragedy Ends Negro Frolic.

As the result of a fight at a negro frolic at Avondale Albert Carter is dead and Samuel Keeley is in the lock-up, charged with his murder. A number of colored people gathered in an old stone house about half a mile from Avondale for a frolic. At midnight some of the revelers became quarrelsome, and in a dispute Keeley is alleged to have drawn a revolver and sent a bullet into Carter's breast. Officer George Timmons was called to the scene and placed Keeley under arrest. Dr. U. Grant Gifford rendered all possible aid to the wounded man, but he died later. The dead man was a native of Kennett Square. Keeley was a negro laborer, brought from the South.

### Trapped in Hole of Tree.

For two hours John Eck Martin, a resident of Jefferson Township, remained a prisoner with his head and shoulders fastened in a hole in a hollow tree. When released he was suffering from exhaustion and exposure. Martin ran a rabbit into the hollow tree, and securing an axe, he cut a hole near the base. He got his head and shoulders in the opening and caught the rabbit by the leg. Then he found he was caught tight. The cold weather added to his peril, and finally he fell unconscious. Farmer James Vasbinder happened along and found Martin senseless and bleeding. A few well directed blows of the axe sufficed to liberate him.

### Letter From a Dynamiter.

Details of a dynamite plot against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, twenty miles north of White Haven, has come to light. T. H. Pindell, of Wilkesbarre, Superintendent of the Wyoming Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, recently received an anonymous letter saying if $10,000 were not deposited at Lake Station, on the Wilkesbarre Mountain within twenty-four hours that section of line would be blown up. Sheriff Albert Jacobs with a posse patrolled the tracks twenty-four hours, but no attempt was made to carry out the threat. A guard is still maintained by the railroad company between Fairview and Lake Station.

### Bear Made the Postman Hurry.

A big black bear got after Dr. Harry M. Usler, a rural mail carrier from Lewiston, while he was driving along the foot of the mountains, near Strodes Mills, and the mail arrived at the next farm house considerably ahead of time. Dr. Usler told the farmer that he had been chased by a bear, and the farmer went forth with a gun, hoping to bring home some bear steaks, but was not successful. Dr. Usler, who is a Civil War veteran, believes that the bear recognized the skin of a long-lost brother in a bearskin coat which Usler wears.

### Allentown Has Curfew Law.

The curfew ordinance, which has been hanging fire for several months in the City Council of Allentown and which would not have been passed at all had it not been for the moral depravity which the Bechtel murder case revealed, has been finally passed. The ordinance provides that all children under sixteen years of age must be off the streets by 9 p. m., unless accompanied by their parents.

### Elks in a Duel to the Death.

The herd of elks owned by the United Traction Company, and kept at Carsonia Park, have been almost exterminated as a result of a vicious fight. One night recently several bucks broke down a fence and got into the yard where others are confined. A fierce battle followed, lasting for several hours, in which four of the finest specimens were so badly injured that they had to be killed.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The hospitals of New York City are overflowing with patients.

Surveys for several new railway lines in Peru are now being made.

Twenty-five thousand people have been driven out of their homes in Allegheny City, Pa., by fierce floods.

Combes, the French Premier, announced in the Chamber of Deputies that no dissensions of a serious nature existed in the Cabinet.

Emigrants leaving Europe through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen in 1903 numbered 319,880 persons, against 266,884 in 1902.

New York merchants are planning the formation of a National Merchants' Association, with an ultimate membership of 500,000.

The new Grain Exchange, at Omaha, Neb., started business with 100 brokers on the floor and every indication of good business.

Germany's shipbuilding industry in 1903 shows unsatisfactory results, and builders complain they do not get foreign orders as they should.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has discontinued 500 passes usually issued each year to members of the families of the officers of the system.

There is much dissatisfaction among British soldiers in South Africa because they have to still live in tents, as in war time, apart from their families.

Women's Health Protective Association, of New York City, favored separate cars for women and denounced the "near side" rule and the unsanitary condition of the cars.

Four Hungarian deputies, including the present Prime Minister, Count Tisza, who had been sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment for dueling, have just been pardoned by imperial decree.

## LABOR WORLD.

Barbers at East Liverpool, O., are on strike for shorter hours.

London's threatened cab strike seems to have been abandoned.

During 1903 there were less strikes in Indiana than for many years.

The Musicians' Union, of Toronto, Canada, claims the distinction of having one of the largest memberships in America.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, after careful inquiry among the members, find that there are places for 4405 women in Canadian factories.

Cabinet makers in Auckland, New Zealand, receive a weekly wage of $15.

St. Joseph (Mo.) labor organizations will unite under one head—the Central Labor Council.

January 1 statistics showed 150 international unions, and their subordinate unions had an aggregate of $100,000,000 on deposit in banks of the country.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Brotherhood has shown a big growth for the year 1903, and now has 64,093 members. It has paid out $130,000 in sick, death and disability benefits.

The cigarmakers' report to the American Federation of Labor for 1903 shows 184 strikes, involving a total of 9727 men. Only five were absolutely lost, involving eighty-nine.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Amalgamated Carpenters and United Brotherhood to organize a district council, uniting all the carpenters of Detroit, Mich., and vicinity in one body.

Glasgow and South-Western Railway employes in the Glasgow, Scotland, district, met recently to form what is termed a Providence Club. The object is to assist sick and disabled workmen by an assessment of members.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury takes rank as first peer of the realm.

J. L. Hofmeyr, for many years leader of the Dutch party in Cape Colony, has retired from political life.

Dr. E. B. Wilson, professor of zoology at Columbia University, has been elected a member of the Academia del Lincei, Rome.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, collects in scrap books specimens of the errors foreigners make in dealing with strange tongues.

Both the Queen of Holland and the Queen-Mother have contributed to the funds of the Salvation Army in the Netherlands.

Rudolf von Gottschall, the German poet and writer, has been endowed with an annuity of 1200 marks by the city of Leipsic.

Emperor William has conferred decorations upon several scientists who have been experimenting with high speed electrical equipment recently in Germany.

King Alfonso XIII. and his mother will visit Austria next summer. On the way to Vienna the King will stop at Paris and be received by President Loubet.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help," celebrated his ninety-second birthday recently. A quarter of a million copies of his well-known book have been sold in Britain.

The Emperor William of Germany has ordered from the sculptor Goetz statues of Hadrian and Alexander Severus, which are to be erected at Saalburg.

John D. Rockefeller, it is announced, intends his new mansion at Pocantico Hills as a present for his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife, who was Miss Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

### An Illinois Town Burned.

Nearly the entire business part of Grand Chain, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

# A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

## AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. ROBERT COLLYER.

**He Took For His Subject "Light on a Hidden Way"—Every Life Should Be an Open, Self-Contained Providence—Lose Not Heart and Hope.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Robert Collyer, who recently passed his eightieth birthday, preached Sunday morning in the Second Unitarian Church. The audience filled the church and listened with great attention to the eloquent words of the famous preacher. Dr. Collyer took for his subject "Light on a Hidden Way." His text was Job iii:23: "Why is light given to a man whose way is hid?" He said:

"The Book of Job," says Thomas Carlyle, "is one of the grandest things ever written with a pen; our first statement, in books, of the problem of the destiny of man and the way God takes with him on this earth; grand in its simplicity and epic melody, sublime in its sorrow and reconciliation; a choral melody, old as the heart of man, soft as the summer midnight, wonderful as the world with its seas and stars; and there is no other thing in the Bible, or out of it, of equal merit." I suppose it is not possible now to tell whether the book is a true story or a sort of Oriental drama. The question is one that will always keep the critics at work as long as there are rational and what ought, in all fairness, to be called not rational schools in theology. My own idea is that the rude outline of the story was floating about the desert, as the story of Lear or Macbeth floated about in later times among our own fore-elders, and that, like those great dramas, it was taken into the heart of some man now forgotten and came out again endowed with this wondrous quality of inspiration and life, that will bear it onward through all time. But whatever the truth may be in this direction this is clear, that when Job put the question I have taken for a text he was as far down in the world as a man can be who is not abased by sin.

Job had been the richest man in the countryside, honored by all who knew him for his wisdom, his goodness or his money. He was now so poor that, he says, men derided him whose fathers he would not have set with the dogs of his flock. He had been a sound, healthy man, full of human impulses and activities; he had been sight to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the poor and a defender of the oppressed. He was now a diseased and broken man, sitting in the ashes of a ruined home; his fires all gone out, his household goods all shattered, his children all dead, and his wife, the mother of his ten children, lost to the mighty love which will take ever so delicate and true-hearted a woman at such a time and make her a tower of strength to the man. His wife, who should have stood, as the angels stand, at once by his side and above him, turned on him in his uttermost sorrow, and said, "Curse God, and die."

Two things, in this sad time, seem to have smitten Job with unconquerable pain. First, he could not make his condition chord with his conviction of what ought to have happened. He had been trained to believe in the axiom we put up in our Sunday-schools, that to be good is to be happy. Now he had been good and yet here he was, as miserable as it was possible for a man to be. And the worst of all was, he could not deaden down to the level of his misery. The light given him on the divine justice would not let him rest. His subtle spirit, pierced, restless, dissatisfied, tried him every moment. Questions like these came up in his mind: "Why have I lost my money? I made it honestly, and made good use of it. Why is my home ruined? I never brought upon it one shadow of disgrace. Why am I bereaven of my children, and worse than bereaven of my wife? If this is the result of goodness, where is cause and effect? What is there to hold on by, if all this misery and mildew can come of upright, downright truth and purity?"

Questions like these forced themselves upon him and would not be silenced. If these spirits that troubled him could have whispered, "Now, Job, what is the use of your whining? You know that you have got just what you deserve; that you are a poor, old pewter Pecksniff, with not one grain of real silver about you. Your whole life has been a sham."

The second element in Job's misery seems to lie in the fact that there appeared to be light everywhere except on his own life. If life would only strike a fair average; if other good men had suffered, too, or even bad men—then he could bear it better. But the world went on just the same. The sun shone with as much splendor as on his wedding day. The moon poured out her tides of moulton gold, night fretted the blue vault with fires, trees blossomed, birds sang, and young men and maidens danced under the palms. Other homes were full of gladness. This man had sold his clip for a great price; the lightning had slain Job's sheep. That man had done well in dates; the tornado had twisted Job's trees down. Nay, worst of all, here were wicked men, mighty in wealth; their houses in peace, without fear; their children established in their sight, sending forth little ones like a flock, spending their days in prosperity and yet saying, "Who is the Almighty that we should fear Him?" While here he was, a poor wreck, stranded on a desolate shore; a broken man, crying, "Oh, that it were with me as in days gone by, when the candle of the Lord shone round about me; when I took my seat in the market place, and justice was my robe and diadem! When I think of it, I am confounded. One dieth in the fullness of his prosperity, wholly at ease and quiet; another dieth in the bitterness of his soul, not having tasted pleasure. How is it? What does it mean? Why is light given to a man whose way is hid?"

Now, I suppose that not many men ever fall into such supreme desolation as this, that is made to centre in the life of this most sorrowful man. "It is the possible of that which is in itself positive." But then, it is true that we may reach out in all directions and find men and women who are conscious of the light shining, but who cannot find the way; whose condition will not chord with their conception of life, and who, in a certain sense, would be better if they were not so good. The very perfection of their nature is the way by which they are most easily bruised. Keen, earnest, onward, not satisfied to be below their own ideal, they are yet turned so woefully this way and that by adverse circumstances that, at the last, they come to accept their life as a doom, and bear it in grim silence, or they cut the masts when the storm comes and drift, a helpless hull, broadside to the breakers, to go down finally like a stone.

A young man comes to town from the country full of purpose and hope. He finds difficulties confront him; he strives, but remains poor. At last, when hungry and faint and alone, the devil comes—a nice person, probably, but still a devil—and tempts him. The young man yields. Or, he succeeds, and then slides into the belief that there is a Providence that will keep him prosperous because he is a good man. Disaster comes, and he loses his all, including his belief in God. Or, a maiden leaves her home full of trust and love. Under adverse conditions she loses hope, and asks: "Why is life given when the way is hid?"

Or, here, in the larger life, is a prince and leader of men. The roots of his power begin to ramify through all the land. He seems to be the one indispensable man of the time. In the sorest need of all, he is smitten down and dies. Or here is a great cause, reaching back into a great principle. The light of the divine justice shines on the principle and so wins men to it that they cannot rest. Year after year they will stand, suffering, toiling, dying for their cause; but the way does not open. Yet they cannot choose but follow the light. If the light had not shone so in our own land we might have ground along in some sort of affinity to slavery. It was light poured on the conscience of the nation that brought on the war; it was light shining through the darkness that kept the nation steady. Had no such light shone, we should have constructed a new Union with the shackles of the slave for a wedding ring. But the light stood like a wall of fire; yet how long it was only a light shining on a hidden way! Our homes, black with desolation; fathers, mothers, wives, only putting on a cheerful look, because they would not, by their sadness, dishearten the great heart of the nation.

And so, I say, in men and nations you will find everywhere this discord between the longing that is in the soul, and what the man can do. Our life, as some one said of the Cathedral of Cologne, seems to be a broken promise made to God.

Now, in trying to find some solution of this question, I want to say frankly that I cannot pretend to make the mystery all clear, so that it will give you no more trouble; because I cannot put a girdle around the world in forty minutes, and also because a full solution must depend greatly on our own dissolution. I believe, also, that the man who thinks he has left nothing unexplained, in the mystery of providence and life, has rather explained nothing. I listen to him, if I am in trouble, and then go home and break my heart all the same, because I see that he has not only not cleared up the mystery, but that he does not know enough about it to trouble him. The "Principia" and the Single Rule of Three are alike simple and easy to him because he does not know the Rule of Three. And so I cannot be satisfied with the last words which some later hand has added to the book that holds this sad history. They tell us how Job has all his property doubled, to the last ass and camel—has seven sons again and three daughters, has entire satisfaction of all his accusers, lives a hundred and forty years, sees four generations of his line and then dies—satisfied.

Need I say that this solution will not stand the test of life, and that if life, on the average, came out so from its most trying ordeal, there would be little need for our sermons. For then, every life would be an open, self-contained providence and the last page in time would vindicate the first. Men do not so live and die; and such cannot have been the primitive conclusion of the history. It has deeper meaning and a sublimer justification, or it had never been inspired by the Holy Ghost.

And this issure to suggest itself to you as you read the story, that Job, in his trouble, would have lost nothing and gained very much if he had not been so impatient in coming to the conclusion that God had left him, that life was a mere apple of Sodom, that he had backed up to great walls of fate and he had not a friend left on the earth. His soul, looking through her darkened windows, concluded the heavens were dark. The nerve, quivering at the gentlest touch, mistook the ministration of mercy for a blow. He might have found some cool shelter for his agony; he preferred to sit on the ashes in the burning sun. He knew not where the next robe was to come from; this did not deter him from tearing to shreds the robe that was to shelter him from the keen winds. It was a dreadful trial at the best; it was worse for his way of meeting it; and, when he was at once in the worst health and temper possible, he said: "Why is light given to a man whose way is hid?" Is not this now, as it was then, one of the most serious mistakes that can be made? I try to solve great problems of providence, perhaps, when I am so unstrung as to be entirely unfitted to touch their more subtle, delicate and far reaching harmonies. As well might you decide on some exquisite anthem when your organ is broken, and conclude there is no music in it because you can make no music of it, as, in such a condition of life and such a temper of the spirit, try to find these great harmonies of God. When I am in trouble, then, and darkness comes down on me like a pall, the first question ought to be, "How much of this unbelief about providence and life, like Cowper's sense of the unpardonable sin, comes from the most material disorganization? Is the darkness I feel in the soul, or is it on the windows through which the soul must see?" Then, clear on this matter, the man tried so will endeavor to stand at the first, where this sad hearted man stood at the last, in the shadow of the Almighty, if he must stand in a shadow, and hold on to the confidence that somewhere within all this trial is the eternal, the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Friends speculate all about the mystery, and their conclusions from their premises are entirely correct; but they have forgetten to take in the separate sovereign will of God, as working out a great purpose in the man's life, by which he is to be lifted into a grander reach of insight and experience than ever he had before. Job said: "I suffer, I am in darkness and disappointment and pain, because it is fate." Job's friends said: "No, you suffer because you have sinned. Rushes never grow without mire." They were both wrong, and all wrong. He suffered because that was the divine way of bringing him out of his sleek, well satisfied content; and when through suffering this was done he said: "I have heard of Thee with mine ears, but now mine eye seeth Thee."

If I had never gone into darkened rooms, where the soul stands at the parting of the worlds; or sat down beside widows and little children, when the desire of their eyes was taken away with a stroke, or grasped the hands of strong men, when all they had toiled for was gone, nothing left but honor; or ministered to men mangled on the battlefield beyond all telling; and heard in all these places where darkness was on the way, melodies, melodies that I never heard among the commonplaces of prosperity, I could not be so sure as I am that God often darkens the way so that the melody may grow clear and entire in the soul.

There is a story in the annals of science touching this principle, that we cannot struggle faithfully with these things and leave them as we found them. Plato, piercing here and there with his wonderful Greek eyes:

"Searching through all, he felt and saw
The springs of life, the depths of awe,
To reach the law within the law,"

was impressed by the suggestive beauty of the elliptic figure. He tried to search out its full meaning, but died without the sight. A century and a half after Plato, Appolonius came, was arrested in the same way, took up the question where Plato left it, tried to find out its full meanings, and died without the sight. And so, says a fine writer, for eighteen centuries some of the best minds were fascinated by this problem, drew from it strength and discipline; and yet, in all this time, the problem was an abstract form, a beautiful or painful speculation. It did not open out into any harmonious principle. There was light on the thing, but no light on the way. In the full time, Kepler came; sat down to the study; and by what we call the suggestion of genius, but ought to call the inspiration of the Almighty, found that the orbits of the planets were elliptical, and he died. Then Newton was born, took up the problem where Kepler had laid it down, made all the established facts the base of his mightier labors; and, when he had done, he had shown that this figure, this problem, which had held men spellbound through the ages, is a prime element in the law of universal gravitation—at once the most beautiful theory and the most absolute conclusion of science. Then men could see how it was, because God had made the light shine on the thing, that the way was found. From Newton back to Plato, in true apsotolic order, every man, bending over this mystery of a light where there was no way, and wrestling faithfully with it, had not only grown more noble in his own soul in the struggle, but had done his share toward the solution found by this greatest and last, who was also "born under the law that they might receive the adoption of sons."

So, I tell you, is this restless search for a condition that shall answer to our conception; this fascination, which compels us to search out the elliptic of providence, the geometric certainty underlying the apparent eccentricity. And every struggle to find this certainty; every endeavor to plumb the deepest causes of the discord between what the nature bears and what the soul believes; every striving to find the God of our loftiest faith in our darkest day, will, in some way, aid the demonstration, until, in the full time, some Newton of the soul will come and, gathering the result of all these struggles between our conception of life and our condition in life, will make it the base of some vast generalization, that will bring the ripest conclusions of the science of providence into perfect accord with the grand apostolic revelation. "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

We wrong the deepest revelations of life when we are not content to let this one little segment in the arc of our existence stand in its own simple, separate intention, whether it be gladness or gloom; and trust surely, if we are faithful, the full and perfect intention must come out in the full range of our being. God seldom perhaps never, works out His visible purpose in one life, how, then, shall He in one life work out His perfect will? The dumb poetry in William Burns, the father, had to wait for Robert Burns, the son; Bernardo waited to be perfected in his son, Torquato Tasso; William Herschel left many a problem in the heavens for John Herschel to make clear; Leopold Mozart wrestled with melodies that Chrysostom Mozart found afterward of themselves in every chamber of his brain, and Raymond Bonheur needed his daughter Rosa to come and paint out his pictures for him. Dr. Reid has said, that when the bee makes its cell so geometrically, the geometry is not in the bee, but in the geometrician that made the bee. Alas, if in the Maker there is no such order for us as there is for the bee! If God so instruct the bee; if God so feed the bird; if even the lions, roaring after their prey, seek their meat from God; if He not only holds the linnet on the spray, but the lion on the spring, how shall we dare lose heart and hope?

So, then, while we may not know what trials wait on any of us, we can believe that as the days in which this man wrestled with his dark maladies are the only days that make him worth remembrance, and but for which his name had never been written in the book of life; so the days through which we struggle, finding no way, but never losing the light, will be the most significant we are called to live. Indeed, men of all ages have wrestled with this problem of the difference between the conception and the condition. Life is full of these appeals, from the doom that is on us to the love that is over us—from the God we fear to the God we worship. The very Christ cries once: "My God! Why hast Thou forsaken Me?" Yet never did our noblest and best, our apostles, martyrs and confessors, flinch finally from their trust, that God is light; that life is divine; that there is a way, though we may not see it; and have gone singing of their deep confidence, by fire and cross into the shadow of death. It is true, nay, it is truest of all, that "men who suffered countless ills, in battles for the true and just," have had the strongest conviction, like old Latimer, that a way would open in those moments when it seemed most impossible. Their light on the thing brought a commanding assurance that there must somewhere, sometime, be light on the way.

### Aim High.

If one seems to promote his own personal welfare, it is at the best a low aim, unworthy of a true man. Selfishness, or selfness, even of the highest sort, is ever below what is superior to a man and any man and every man should always be aspiring and striving toward that which is superior to himself.

There are two vital difficulties in the way of a selfish man's strivings for his own personal good, even the highest. In the first place, it is a man's duty to seek what is more important than his own personal good; and in the second place, the man who strives to secure his own highest personal good is pretty sure to fail in his pursuit. Any man who does his duty and fills his place has some object of pursuit which he deems more important than himself; and, on the other hand, only the man who lives for something outside of himself is successful in his striving. It is a mistake and a folly to strive in an effort where, at the best, he will hopelessly fail. In every sphere of life the highst interest of self comes as an incidental consequence of living for something which one deems superior to self. Self is at the best unworthy of our life and endeavors.

A citizen who lives for himself, for his own welfare and happiness, is not likely to have happiness, or to find true enjoyment, or to secure the highest personal welfare. His fellow-citizens are pretty sure to be giving their thoughts and best regard to those who show themselves worthy of their devotion and honor.

Striving to gain in one's own way one's personal good is, at the best, a low aim. A better way is living for others, denying self for the good of others, or in obedience to God, and to honor Him. Those who live for self dishonor God and lose their best selves. Those who live for God, or for those to whom they are sent or set in the providence of God, honor God, and incidentally have honor secured to themselves.—Sunday School Times.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 14.

**Subject: Jesus Forgives Sins, Mark ii., 1-12—Golden Text, Mark ii., 10—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.**

1. A palsied sinner brought to Christ (vs. 1-4). 1. "And again." At the close of the missionary tour in Galilee. "Capernaum." Which was his home or headquarters. "It was noised." The news spread very rapidly. "In the house." Either the house which He occupied with His mother and His brethren (Matt. 4: 13), or possibly that of St. Peter.

2. "Many were gathered." The audience included Pharisees and doctors of the law who had come from the towns of Galilee, Judea and Jerusalem (Luke 5: 17). They had come to inspect and criticise this new Teacher. "About the door." There was a great concourse of people so that the house and court were both filled. "Preached the word." The doctrine of the Son of God. They had come partly to criticise and partly out of curiosity, and now Jesus seizes the opportunity to preach the gospel. We should be instant in season and out of season to point others to Jesus. Preaching and healing went together and made a powerful impression.

3. "Come unto Him." Access to Jesus seemed impossible. There were many obstacles in the way. Should they have waited for a convenient season? No. They must force their way to Christ. "Bringing one." He was young, for Jesus calls him son, but he was full grown, for it required four to carry him. There are many so weak and discouraged that they cannot go to Jesus without assistance; we should always be ready to help such. "Sick of the palsy." Palsy, a contraction of the word paralysis, is a disease that deprives the part affected of sensation, or the power of motion, or both. This patient is utterly helpless. The disease is considered incurable. "Borne of four." Each one holding a corner of the "pallet," or bed, which was merely a thickly badded quilt or mat. There was co-operation in this work. One could not have done it; it needed four. In the union of hearts and hands there is strength. United they had no difficulty.

4. "The press." It seemed quite impossible for the crowd to make an opening sufficiently large for them to pass through. "Uncovered the roof." Luke says, "through the tiling." In the Eastern countries the houses were flat-roofed and joined together, so one could walk upon them from one end of the city to the other. These housetops were places of prayer and meditation, and from the housetops criers proclaimed the times of public worship. Outside stairs always led to the roof. "Broken it up." They took up the tiling. They determined that nothing should stand in their way. "Let down." Imagine the surprise of the crowd as this opening through the tiles appeared, and a pallet was let down before them.

11. Christ forgives sins (vs. 5-7). 5. "Saw their faith." Many of the gifts of healing and restoration were obtained through the faith and prayers of the friends of the sufferers. See Matt. 8: 13; Mark 5: 36; John 4: 50. Jesus "saw" their faith. Real faith acts. Their holy boldness pleased Him. "Thy sins are forgiven" (R. V.) Our first great need is the forgiveness of sins. Jesus rightly puts this ahead of the healing of the body. We cannot doubt that this paralytic was a conscience-stricken young man. The conditions necessary to forgiveness are repentance, confession, forsaking sin and faith.

6. "Certain of the scribes." The scribes were the leaders of the nation, the theologians, legislators, politicians. They had come up from Jerusalem and other places for the purpose of opposing him. "In their hearts." They had not spoken openly. 7. "Blasphemies." To blaspheme is to slander God or speak impiously against God. In this case they supposed that Christ was taking to Himself what belongs to God only. He is intruding on the divine rights. The blasphemer was to be put to death by stoning. "But God only." They rightly understood that all sins are sins against God, and therefore only God could forgive them. See Psa. 51: 4.

111. Christ heals disease (vs. 8-12). 8. "Jesus perceived." In telling them the thoughts of their hearts Jesus gave them the fullest proof of His divinity. He "searcheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts." No sin escapes His notice. "Why reason ye?" Matthew says: "Wherefore think ye evil?" Why are you putting a misconstruction on my words? 9. "Whether it is easier." Both are equally easy and equally difficult. Everything is equally easy to that power which is unlimited. A universe can be as easily produced by a single act of the divine will as the smallest part of matter.

10. "That ye may know." External miracles are the proof of internal ones. Christ was conscious of divine power. If failure had been the result His humiliation would have been overwhelming and final. He proposes now to prove His divinity beyond question. "Son of Man." This is the title which Christ most frequently applied to Himself, sometimes interchanging it with the "Son of God." He appropriated to Himself the prophecy of Daniel (Matt. 26: 63, 64; Dan. 7: 13). It is applied to Christ more than eighty times in the New Testament. 1. It implies His humiliation (Matt. 8: 20), and that He, the Son of God, became a true man (Rom. 8: 3). 2. That He was the one perfect man, sinless, and complete in every human virtue. 3. That He was the representative man, elevated above individual, class and national prejudices. 4. That He was, officially, the representative of the human race in His life and death for man. "Power on earth." They were thinking of God as being in heaven, and Jesus calls attention to the fact that there is power on earth now to forgive sins The Son of Man has come to earth and has brought this power with Him.

11. "Arise." Here is the test. Christ shows His ability to forgive sins by His ability to heal. 12. "He arose." The man had a part to perform. Had he not acted at the word of command he could not have been healed. He exercised the power of his will and put forth the necessary effort to arise, believing that strength and healing would be given him. "Before them all." This thing was "not done in a corner." Christ's miracles were performed in the most public manner and were never questioned by those who witnessed them. "Amazed." Luke adds: "They were filled with fear." "Glorified God." They had a high degree of reverence for God and were filled with admiration for His power and goodness. "On this fashion." Christ's works are without precedent. He acts independently and advises with no one. They had seen three marks of His divinity: 1. Forgiving sins. 2. Perceiving thoughts 3. Healing disease. The works of Christ are astonishing the world to-day. He is the same mighty Saviour as ever, and is still able to forgive sins, perceive thoughts and heal diseases.

## Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery—Western, extra | $ — | @$ | 23 |
| Firsts | 20 | @ | 22½ |
| Seconds | 17 | @ | 19 |
| State dairy tubs, firsts | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Imitation creamery | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Factory, thirds to firsts | 12 | @ | 14 |

CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State—Full cream, fancy | 11½ | @ | 12 |
| Small | 11¾ | @ | 12 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 5½ | @ | 6¼ |
| Part skims, common | — | @ | 3 |
| Full skims | 1½ | @ | 2 |

EGGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey—Fancy | 34 | @ | 35 |
| State and Penn | 34 | @ | 35 |
| Western—Choice | 30 | @ | 32 |
| Southern—Choice | 29 | @ | 31 |

BEANS AND PEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans—Marrow, choice | 2 70 | @ | 2 75 |
| Medium, choice | 2 02½ | @ | 2 05 |
| Pea, choice | 1 95 | @ | 1 97½ |
| Red kidney, choice | 2 60 | @ | 2 70 |
| White kidney | 2 75 | @ | 2 80 |
| Yellow eye | — | @ | 2 65 |
| Black turtle soup | — | @ | 2 75 |
| Lima, Cal | — | @ | 2 40 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples—King, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Baldwin, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Northern Spy, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 3 25 |
| Ben Davis, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Greening, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 25 |
| Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 8 50 |
| Jersey, per bbl | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, per lb | — | @ | 14½ |
| Chickens, per lb | — | @ | 11½ |
| Roosters, per lb | — | @ | 9 |
| Turkeys, per lb | — | @ | 14½ |
| Ducks, per pair | 40 | @ | 90 |
| Geese, per pair | 1 12 | @ | 1 62 |
| Pigeons, per pair | — | @ | 20 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | @ | 19 |
| Fowls, Western, per lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Chickens, State, per lb | 11 | @ | 16 |
| Capons, Phila., per lb | 18 | @ | 23 |
| Broilers, Phila., per lb | 23 | @ | 35 |
| Ducks, spring, per lb | 11 | @ | 16 |
| Geese, spring, per lb | 8 | @ | 14 |
| Squabs, per dozen | 2 50 | @ | 4 50 |

HOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State, 1903, choice, per lb | 36 | @ | 37 |
| Good to prime, per lb | 31 | @ | 33 |
| Common to fair | 27 | @ | 30 |
| Pacific Coast, 1903, choice | 31 | @ | 34 |
| Good to prime, per lb | 28 | @ | 31 |
| Common to fair | 25 | @ | 27 |

HAY AND STRAW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay, prime, per 100 lb | 92½ | @ | 95 |
| No. 1, per 100 lb | 85 | @ | 90 |
| No. 2, per 100 lb | 77½ | @ | 82½ |
| Clover mixed, per 100 lb. | 65 | @ | 70 |
| Straw, long rye | 1 10 | @ | 1 20 |

GAME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snipe, per doz | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Plover, golden, per doz | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Grass, per doz | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Ducks, canvas, per pair | 1 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Red-head, per pair | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Mallard, per pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Rabbits, per pair | 10 | @ | 18 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, L. I., per bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Jersey, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 25 |
| Sweets, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Turnips, per bbl | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Tomatoes, per carrier | 1 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Egg plant, per box | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Squash, per bbl | 75 | @ | 1 75 |
| Peas, per basket | 1 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Onions, State, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Conn., white, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Orange Co., red, per bag | 1 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Peppers, per carrier | 1 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Lettuce, per basket | 1 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Cabbages, L. I., per 100 | 5 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| Cucumbers, per basket | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| String beans, per crate | 2 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| Cauliflower, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Celery, per dozen | 10 | @ | 50 |
| Brussels sprouts, per qt | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Spinach, per bbl | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Parsnips, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Beets, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Carrots, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Kale, per bbl | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Watercress, per 100 bunches | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |

GRAIN, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Winter patents | 4 35 | @ | 4 65 |
| Spring patents | 4 90 | @ | 5 30 |
| Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth | — | @ | 1 00⅞ |
| No. 2 red | 94 | @ | 95½ |
| Corn, No. 2 white | — | @ | 54½ |
| Oats, No. 2 | — | @ | 46 |
| No. 2 white | — | @ | 49½ |
| Rye, Western | — | @ | 70 |
| State | 56 | @ | 58 |
| Lard, city | 6¾ | @ | 7 |

LIVE STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves, city dressed | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Calves, city dressed | 8 | @ | 13 |
| Country dressed | 7 | @ | 11½ |
| Sheep, per 100 lb | 3 50 | @ | 4 50 |
| Lambs, per 100 lb | 5 75 | @ | 6 65 |
| Hogs, live, per 100 lb | 4 60 | @ | 5 25 |
| Country dressed, per lb | 5 | @ | 7¼ |

## VEGETABLES HIGH AND SCARCE.

### Will Soon Be Classed as Luxuries if Weather Does Not Abate.

New York City.—Every one except those who can afford the luxuries of life will have to give up fresh vegetables and fall back on tinned stuff for regular diet unless a break in the weather comes soon and stays awhile. All kinds of green vegetables are high in price and scarce in quantity. Spinach costs about as much as mushrooms do ordinarily. Lettuce is fifteen cents a head. Celery is keeping it company, and it is hard to get good quality at any price. Peas and beans are in the same class with strawberries as far as prices are concerned.

Eggs still keep up. In fact, those who demand eggs that are freshly laid yesterday or even last week, simply have to go without. Those nice high grade eggs, stamped with name and date, which some customers demand, are not to be had.

For ordinarily good eggs, which are the best of the present markets, the price range from fifty to sixty cents a dozen.

Chickens are to be classed with table luxuries. Fresh ones are not on sale and those from cold storage sell for twenty-five and twenty-eight cents a pound.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

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### TROUGH CREEK.

In our reference to the parties that hauled the school children to visit the Reformatory we were not informed that J. F. Swope furnished a full team, which he did.

James Fry moves to-day from Stave Mill station to D. M. Wagner's mill in the Little valley. "Jim" and his wife sre a nice pair of young people that we are sorry to lose from our community.

John M. Stever and son-in-law, Thomas Stapleton, were out in the barrens last Saturday hunting for raccoons. They failed to find any 'coons but found a dead deer that John says would have weighed at least 180 pounds. They took off the hide and horns, but were unable to find any bullet hole or any sign of what caused its death.

There were a number of folks caught away from home with sleds and sleighs by the sudden melting of the snow last Saturday. Many of these were unavoidable, but what of a livery man starting out a pair of horses hitched to a sleigh on Sunday morning to haul four persons a distance of fifteen miles and back. If he gets off with the loss of the soles only he will certainly be fortunate.

Wilber and Oren Swope and sisters Mabel and Carrie and Misses Emma Chilcott and Dorris Glasgow composed a party that went to the Saltillo institute last Saturday. They went in a sled and returned as far as Cassville on runners and the balance of the way on wheels. The writer went the same day to Beavertown mill with sled but made it home the same evening on runners. It being close the ground we considered it safe sledding.

The death of L. W. Pheasant removes from us a prominent figure. He had been an active member of the M. E. church for over fifty years, had served as justice of the peace for ten years and had filled a number of other township offices. We lived on adjoining farm for twenty-eight years during which time we were on most intimate terms of friendship, but he has gone the way of all the earth, making four of the same name—three brothers and one cousin that had past the allotted age, three score years and ten, within a little over one year. Brother Pheasant is survived by one younger brother Samuel H., of Calvin, his widow and the following children: Mrs. Joseph King, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Miles Smith, of Colfax, Mrs. Harry Householder, of near Marklesburg, and George, of Alexandria. His funeral took place last Sunday, Rev. Hugh Strain officiating. His body was laid to rest in the Wright cemetery in the presence of an unusually large number of people.

### CASSVILLE.

The weather has been wet and gloomy in and around Cassville.

Drs. Hamilton and Smith are kept very busy on account of so much sickness.

S. S. Parks is confined to bed with a severe cold.

Miss Ida Parks is laid up with measles and rheumatism.

Nearly all the children in town have the measles. J. L. Houck's three daughters are down at present and Mr. L.'s only son has recently gotten over a severe attack. Maurice Parks and Mrs. Kemp's two boys have them. Maurice has been very sick.

Geo. Lochard, in the Barrens, is not expected to live. Mrs. James McNeal is quite poorly.

The Methodist Protestant church held its last quarterly meeting in this place on Saturday, for this conference year. We hope Rev. S. McClain will be returned to this charge as he is an able preacher and is loved by all.

The Edward Horton heirs, of Todd, have purchased the J. B. Shuman property and intend moving to town in the spring. Price $500.

Frank Mirely, Geo. Harshberger and Ed Johnson intend moving into the Curfman house.

Wm. Watkins, of Coles valley, and Bland Parks will occupy the Dr. McClain property.

P. A. Baker and family will move back to their farm in Cass township in March.

Mrs. Amon Horton, of Tod township, has purchased the Monroe McClain property and will move to town in the spring. Price $375.

Rev. McClain held quarterly meeting services at this place Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Strain conducted the funeral service of Levi Pheasant, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Methodist church at Calvin, on Sabbath.

Rev. Amos Baldwin, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Newton McClain on Friday.

A number of our people attended the Horton sale on Thursday. The farm was bought by Allie McClain for $1850.

Oscar Wilson has been housed with a sore throat for several days.

A number of families would move to Cassville this spring, if there were houses to rent but every house was taken up some time ago.

The many friends of Miss Mame Henderson will be sorry to learn that she has been quite ill for several weeks.

Russell Hyssong made a business trip to Newton Hamilton last week.

James Stevens, of Three Springs, visited his relatives in this place last week.

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Simeon Park, one of our oldest citizens, was taken suddenly ill last Thursday and at this writing is no better.

Miss Adda Wilson has been seriously ill the past few days. We hope for her speedy recovery.

On account of measles our school has been closed for an indefinite period.

Dr. R. L. Hunter, of Saxton, spent a day in our town this week.

J. M. Brumbaugh, of Raystown Branch, who is in the employ of Geo. M. Green, paid a visit to his parents Saturday and Sunday.

On account of illness the next public meeting of the Cassville literary society has again been postponed.

The fourth quarterly conference of the M. P. church convened at this place last Saturday. The expected president of the conference was unable to be present because of the ice gorge in the Susquehanna river.

A sled load of merry young people spent a very pleasant evening last week at the home of Horace Taylor. Refreshments were served and all report a good time.

### LATTA GROVE.

The sledding has all disappeared but the roads are frozen solid.

M. D. Walker secured a position on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad and has entered upon his duties.

M. A. Bowman and family, of Grapeville, have moved to the A. Luther Smith farm, recently purchased by Mr. Bowman.

Mrs. W. W. Smith, of Altoona, paid o brief visit to friends in the valley last week.

E. G. Lynn and family, of Grapeville, were summoned to Smith valley last week on account of the illness of Mr. Lynn's sister, Mrs. H. B. Pheasant.

### February Court.

The regular session of February court opened on Monday afternoon of last week with President Judge Joseph M. Woods and Associate Judges W. H. Benson and Harris Richardson on the bench.

The constables were sworn to the returns for their respective boroughs and townships.

The grand jury was sworn and S. N. Minnick, of Shade Gap, was made foreman.

The following miscellaneous business was transacted:

In re K. A. Lovell, assignee, now for use of J. R. Simpson, executor of John Read, deceased, judgement revived by decree of court.

Orlando Taylor and Cloyd Bouseman were discharged from custody.

In re petition of C. H. Whittaker, reciever of the estate of John Snyder, of Logan township, for the setting aside of certain attachments in execution, prayer of the petitioner granted under act of June 4, 1901.

In re Frances Rhone et al. vs. Wm. H. Stallman et al., rule awarded to show cause why judgement should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

In re Trexler Bros. vs. J. M. Africa, the statement of plaintiff amended by striking off the names of Alexander Decker and James Mulhollen as defendants.

In re Huntingdon county vs. Logan Iron & Steel Co., motion for judgement for want of a sufficent affidavit of defence, rule awarded.

Petition of Herman Park for a commission, de lunatico inquirendo, to inquire into the mental condition of Laura Park, of Maddensville, read, and J. F. Schock appointed commissioner.

In re Equitable Trust Company, receiver, now for use of Ira M. Coher vs. John Wimer, et al., bond of plaintiff for security for costs filed and approved.

In re Alexander King's use vs. Frank F. Daugherty et al., rule awarded to show cause why plaintiff should not enter security for costs.

Decree made for the adoption of Wilmina Catharine Bennette, by Benjamin Malseed and Laura Malseed, of Alexandria.

Rule awarded on Eli Vaughn and Martha Belle Vaughn, of Tell township, to show cause why they should not bring an action of ejectment for lot of ground now owned by Mrs. S. S. Book.

In the matter of the contract as to the probate of the last will of Ellen Hefright, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, special plea of defendants (contestants), filed, asking for proof of the existence of the several beneficiaries named in the will, and plaintiffs.

Miles Putt appointed inspector of electson for the Puttstown district.

W. D. Henderson appointed inspector of election for South Warriorsmark election district.

A. J. Bowser appointed constable for Brady township.

In re Elgin Jewelry Co. vs. Shapiro Bros., rule awarded to show cause why plaintiffs should not give security for costs.

In re libel in divorce, Adah G. Campbell vs. Willam R. Campbell, order of publication continued to next term of court.

In re libel in divorce, Robert S. Kustenbauder vs. Sarah F. Kustenbauder, alias subpoena awarded.

In re John D. Brumbaugh vs. Maggie Brumbaugh, personal service on respondent. C. H. Whittaker appointed master to take testimony, etc.

In the matter of the petition of William W. Reed. for proof of lost deed for tract of land in Carbon township, no answer being filed, the court enters a decree finding as a fact the existence and execution of the deed in question.

In re assigned estate of R. S. Berrier, of Tell township, sale of real estate continued.

Report of viewers on a bridge over Aughwick creek, in Cromwell township, read and confirmed nisi.

In re libel in divorce, Lizzie Fair vs. Milton Fair, Saml. I. Spyker appointed master to take testimony, etc.

Elmer Dickson was discharged from custody.

Order to sell the real estate of Joseph W. Henry, of West township, deceased, continued.

Order to sell the real estate of John X. Lutz, late of Shirley township, deceased, continued.

Sale of the real estate of John C. Lotz, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Order to sell the real estate of Alice Miller, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, continued.

Order to sell the real estate of J. Harry Shaver, late of the borough of Mt. Union, deceased, continued.

Sale of the real estate of Marshall P. Truax, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Sale of the real estate of Hon. W. McK. Williamson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, continued.

Order to sell the real estate of Isaac Norris, late of Penn township, deceased, continued.

Sale of the real estate of William E. Bollinger, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Inquest awarded to make partition of the real estate of William Adams, late of the township of Shirley, deceased.

Guardian of Maud Ergler, of Huntingdon, authorized to pay her from the principal of ward's estate.

Rule awarded on the executors of Emma Hudson, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased, to show cause why they should not file an account.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of S. H. Irvin, late of Jackson township, deceased, purpart No. 1 accepted by J. Herbert Irvin, an heir.

Irvin D. Kuntzleman discharged as guardian of Irvin Hefright, of Huntingdon, on his own petition.

Sale of certain real estate of the minor children of John A. Hickes, late of Hopewell township, deceased, approved.

Appraisement of the real estate of Daniel Berkstresser, late of Shirley township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Sale of the real estate of John C. Long, late of Porter township, deceased, for payment of debts, decreed.

Return of rule on heirs of George Hoff man, late of Cass township, decreed, and sale of the real estate awarded. Jacob Hoffman appointed trustee.

Return of the rule on heirs of William Jeffries, late of Tell township, deceased, in partition. Real estate decreed to David N. Jeffries.

Report of W. H. Trude, auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Thos. F. Bailey, assignee of W. O. Decker, of Huntingdon, confirmed nisi.

Report of Howard L. Henderson, master in divorce in case of Emma Edwards, vs. Howard Edwards filed; decree entered.

In re libel in divorce, Emily A. Edwards vs. James D. Edwards; report of

Continued on fifth page.


May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.

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Our Fall and Winter Stock

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Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

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OF

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Price-cuts are Liberal all over the Store.

$8 to $12 Overcoats cut to $4, $5 and $6.
$10 to $18 Suits reduced to $5 to $9.
$5 to $20 Suits, ages 13 to 20, $2.50 to $10.
Boys' $2.50 to $8 Suits, now $1.25 to $4.
Boys' $2 to $10 Overcoats are now $1 to $5.
$1.50 to $5 trousers cut to 75c to $2.50.
Men's shirts reduced to 35c and 50c.
Top flannel shirts now 75c to $1.50
Bath robes and house coats at half price.
Men's $3.50 stiff and soft hats, $2.
☞ Come to the big sale before it is too late.

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G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

# The Mapleton Item.

**Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 10, 1904.**

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

| | D'ly. P.M. | D'ly. Night | D'ly. A.M. | D ly. A.M. | D'lv. A. M | D'ly ex S. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York: | | | | | | |
| W. 23d St. Sta. | 7 55 | 12 10 | . . . | . . . | 8 55 | 5 55 |
| Desb's St. Sta. | 8 00 | 12 15 | . . . | . . . | 9 00 | 6 00 |
| Cort'dtSt. Sta. | 8 00 | 12 15 | . . . | . . . | 9 00 | 6 00 |
| Philadelphia | 11 40 | 4 25 | 7 10 | 11 40 | 11 40 | 5 30 |
| Washington. | 10 40 | . . . | 7 50 | . . . | 10 50 | 5 40 |
| Baltimore | 11 55 | 4 44 | 8 52 | . . . | 12 00 | 7 00 |

| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg | 2 50 | 8 00 | 11 48 | . . | 3 10 | 5 20 | 11 35 |
| Rockville | . . | 8 12 | 11 59 | . | . . | 5 32 | 10 46 |
| Marysville. | f3 04 | 8 17 | 12 03 | . . | . . | 5 37 | 10 49 |
| Duncannon | f3 18 | 8 35 | 12 16 | . . | 3 35 | 5 54 | 11 03 |
| Newport | f3 40 | 9 05 | 12 37 | . . | 3 55 | 6 22 | 11 25 |
| Millerst'wn | . . | 9 14 | f12 45 | . . | . . | 6 32 | f11 34 |
| Thom's't'n | . . | 9 25 | f12 53 | . . | . . | 6 22 | f11 42 |
| Port Royal | f4 13 | 9 43 | f 1 07 | . . | f4 22 | 6 59 | f11 57 |
| Mifflin | 4 18 | 9 48 | 1 11 | . . | 4 27 | 7 05 | 12 01 |
| Lewist'n Jc. | 4 40 | 10 14 | 1 30 | . . | 4 46 | 7 28 | 12 22 |
| McVeytown | f5 02 | 10 39 | 1 48 | . . | J5 04 | 7 52 | . . |
| N. Hamilt'n | f5 21 | 11 01 | f 2 04 | . . | . . | 8 12 | . . |
| Mt. Union | f5 27 | 11 07 | 2 08 | . . | 5 25 | 8 18 | . . |
| Mapleton | f5 33 | 11 13 | f 2 14 | . . | . . | 8 25 | . . |
| Huntingdon | 5 50 | 11 32 | 2 29 | . . | 5 44 | 8 43 | . . |
| Petersburg. | f6 07 | 11 47 | 2 43 | . . | . . | 8 57 | . . |
| Birm'gham. | f6 35 | 12 13 | 3 07 | . . | H6 14 | 9 19 | . . |
| Tyrone | 6 42 | 12 20 | 3 12 | . . | 6 19 | 9 25 | . . |
| Bellwood | 7 07 | 12 41 | 3 29 | . . | 6 37 | 9 42 | . . |
| Altoona | 7 30 | 1 00 | 3 45 | . . | 6 55 | 10 00 | . . |
| Pittsburg | 12 10 | 5 50 | 8 45 | . . | 10 45 | 1 50 | . . |
| | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. |

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

| Week days. | D'ly. A.M. | D'ly. A.M. | D'ly. A.M. | D'ly. P.M. | D'ly. P.M. | D'ly P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 3 00 | 3 00 | 8 00 | . . | 12 45 | 4 55 |
| Altoona | 5 00 | 6 25 | 7 05 | 11 43 | 1 50 | 5 55 | 9 05 |
| Bellwood | f5 12 | . . | 7 20 | m11 55 | 2 04 | 6 10 | 9 19 |
| Tyrone | 5 24 | 6 47 | 7 38 | 12 06 | 2 20 | 6 27 | 9 33 |
| Birm'gham | f5 28 | . . | 7 43 | g12 10 | 2 25 | 6 32 | P9 38 |
| Petersburg. | f5 46 | . . | 8 07 | . . | 2 48 | f6 56 | . . |
| Huntingdon | 5 57 | 7 17 | 8 20 | 12 37 | 3 02 | 7 10 | 10 12 |
| Mapleton | f6 11 | . . | 8 36 | . . | 3 19 | 7 24 | . . |
| Mt. Union | f6 17 | . . | 8 42 | m12 56 | 3 26 | 7 29 | f10 32 |
| N. Hamilton | f6 22 | . . | 8 46 | . . | 3 32 | 7 34 | . . |
| McVeytown. | 6 40 | . | 9 05 | m1 16 | 3 53 | f7 51 | . . |
| Lewist'n Jc. | 7 00 | f8 05 | 9 27 | 1 35 | 4 18 | 8 10 | 11 16 |
| Mifflin | 7 22 | . . | 9 48 | m1 52 | 4 42 | 8 30 | f11 37 |
| Port Royal | 7 27 | . . | 9 52 | . . | 4 48 | 8 34 | . . |
| Thom's't'n | 7 42 | . . | 10 08 | . . | 5 07 | f8 48 | . . |
| Millerstown. | 7 51 | . . | 10 18 | . . | 5 17 | f8 57 | . . |
| Newport | 8 00 | . . | 10 28 | . . | 5 29 | 9 05 | . . |
| Duncannon. | 8 27 | . . | 10 52 | . . | 5 57 | f9 29 | . . |
| Marysville | 8 44 | . . | 11 07 | . . | 6 15 | f9 43 | . . |
| Rockville | 8 48 | . | 11 12 | . . | 6 22 | f9 48 | . . |
| Harrisburg | 9 00 | 9 30 | 11 25 | 3 10 | 6 35 | 10 00 | 1 00 |

| | A.M. | A.M. | P.M, | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 12 15 | 12 15 | *3 11 | 6 00 | 9 45 | 2 20 | 7 15 |
| Washington | 1 20 | 1 20 | *4 20 | *7 15 | . . | 3 30 | 8 30 |
| Philadelphia | 11 48 | 12 17 | *3 17 | 6 23 | 10 47 | 4 23 | 4 23 |
| New York: | | | | | | | |
| Desb's St. | 2 03 | 2 53 | *5 53 | 9 30 | 3 53 | . . | 7 13 |
| Cort'dt St. | 2 03 | 2 53 | *5 53 | 9 30 | 3 53 | . . | 7 13 |
| W. 23d St. | 2 15 | 3 00 | *6 00 | 9 40 | . . | . . | 7 15 |
| | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. |

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

## HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| SOUTH Expr's A M | SOUTH Mail P M | STATIONS | NORTH Mail A M | NORTH F. Line P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 35 | 5 56 | . Huntingdon . | 11 10 | 5 15 |
| 8 45 | 6 05 | McConnellstown | 11 00 | 5 05 |
| 8 50 | 6 09 | . . Grafton . . | 10 56 | 5 00 |
| 8 55 | 6 14 | . Brumbaugh . | 10 51 | 4 55 |
| 8 59 | 6 18 | . Marklesburg . | 10 47 | 4 51 |
| 9 06 | 6 25 | . . Entrikin . . | 10 40 | 4 44 |
| 9 11 | 6 30 | . . . Beaver . . . | 10 35 | 4 39 |
| 9 16 | 6 35 | . . . Cove . . . | 10 30 | 4 34 |
| 9 27 | 6 46 | . . . Saxton . . . | 10 20 | 4 23 |
| 9 31 | 6 50 | . . . Clark . . . | 10 15 | 4 18 |
| 9 39 | 6 58 | . Riddlesburg . | 10 08 | 4 11 |
| 9 44 | 7 02 | . . Hopewell . . | 10 04 | 4 07 |
| 9 56 | 7 10 | . . . Cypher . . . | 9 56 | 3 59 |
| 10 07 | 7 19 | . . Tatesville . . | 9 46 | 3 50 |
| 10 17 | 7 27 | . . Everett . . | 9 38 | 3 43 |
| 10 20 | 7 30 | . . Mt. Dallas . . | 9 35 | 3 40 |
| 10 43 | 7 50 | . . Bedford . . | 9 15 | 3 20 |
| 11 35 | 8 35 | . . Hyndman . . | 8 28 | 2 30 |
| 12 05 | 9 05 | . . Cumberland . | 8 00 | 2 00 |

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

### SHOUP'S BRANCH.

| SOUTH Expr's A M | STATIONS | NORTH Expr's P M |
|---|---|---|
| 9 35 | . . . Saxton . . . | 4 00 |
| 9 50 | . . Coalmont . . | 3 45 |
| | . . Crawford . . | |
| 10 05 | . . . Dudley . . . | 3 30 |

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager


## Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

## Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
## Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.


## BUSINESS CARDS.


A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m


## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

| NORTH | No. 1 A.M. | No. 3 P.M. | No. 5 A.M. | No. 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robertsdale | 6 05 | 12 45 | 8 20 | 4 30 |
| Cook's | 6 15 | 12 55 | 8 30 | 4 40 |
| Martin's | 6 20 | 12 59 | 8 34 | 4 44 |
| Rocky Ridge | 6 25 | 1 03 | 8 38 | 4 48 |
| Cole's | 6 30 | 1 09 | 8 43 | 4 55 |
| Kimmell | 6 38 | 1 16 | 8 52 | 5 03 |
| Saltillo | 7 00 | 1 38 | 9 12 | 5 25 |
| Three Springs | 7 08 | 1 45 | 9 20 | 5 32 |
| Pogue | 7 20 | 1 57 | 9 32 | 5 42 |
| Booher Junction | 7 30 | 2 07 | 9 42 | 5 50 |
| Orbisonia | 7 45 | 2 15 | 9 50 | 5 55 |
| Shirley | 8 00 | 2 35 | 10 15 | . . |
| Augh. Mills | 8 10 | 2 45 | 10 25 | . . |
| Mount Union | 8 30 | 3 05 | 10 45 | . . |
| | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |

| SOUTH | No. 2 a.m. | No. 4 p.m. | No. 8 a.m. | No. 6 a.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mount Union | 9 05 | 3 50 | . . | 11 15 |
| Augh. Mills | 9 22 | 4 08 | . . | 11 32 |
| Shirley | 9 35 | 4 20 | . . | 11 45 |
| Orbisonia | 10 00 | 4 45 | 5 30 | 1 15 |
| Booher Junction | 10 05 | 4 50 | 5 34 | 1 20 |
| Pogue | 10 12 | 4 57 | 5 40 | 1 27 |
| Three Springs | 10 23 | 5 12 | 5 50 | 1 45 |
| Saltillo | 10 30 | 5 25 | 5 58 | 1 55 |
| Kimmel | †10 50 | 5 45 | 6 18 | 2 15 |
| Cole's | 11 03 | 5 58 | 6 30 | 2 25 |
| Rocky Ridge | †11 08 | 6 03 | 6 35 | 2 30 |
| Martin's | †11 13 | 6 08 | 6 40 | 2 35 |
| Cook's | 11 18 | 6 13 | 6 45 | 2 40 |
| Robertsdale | 11 30 | 6 25 | 6 55 | 2 50 |
| | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST No. 12 p.m. | WEST No. 10 a.m. | STATIONS | EAST No. 9 a.m. | EAST No. 11 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 15 | 9 10 | L. . Orbisonia . . A | 9 45 | 5 45 |
| 5 09 | 9 03 | . *Blacklog . | 9 38 | 5 38 |
| 5 06 | 9 00 | . *Cedar Rock . | 9 30 | 5 30 |
| 4 58 | 8 52 | .*Locke Valley. | 9 27 | 5 27 |
| 4 50 | 8 45 | . *Shade Gap . | 9 20 | 5 20 |

All trains run daily except Sunday.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.
Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.
R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination for the State Senate, subject to the result of the ensuing primary election. JNO. S. BARE.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1904.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and District Conference. A. S. WELCH.
Mount Union, Pa.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. L. M. HAGERTY.
Morris township.

LEGISLATURE.—To the Republicans of Huntingdon county: I hereby announce my candidacy for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. S. G. RUDY.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Assembly, subject to the Republican convention. Z. B. TAYLOR.
Orbisonia.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Directer of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. J. QUINCY DELL.
Cass township.


## W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

## THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.


FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investiment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
(Estate of David Shore, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of David Shore, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. W. STOMBAUGH, Executor.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 13, 1904. 6t

Continued from fourth page.

James S. Woods, master, filed; decree entered.

Sale of real estate of Geo. P. Miller, late of Shirley township, deceased, awarded, for payment of debts.

In re rule on John Piper, guardian of Lydia C. Cook, to file an account; answer filed.

The following bills were laid before the grand jury:

Com. vs. Mike Sorovitch. Carrying concealed weapons. A true bill. Defendant convicted.

Com. vs. C. O. Hughes. Larceny by bailee. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Howard Ryan. Breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony. Defendant acquitted.

Com. vs. J. W. Johnston. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant acquitted.

Com. vs. Thomas Booher. Selling liquor without license and furnishing liquor to minors. Defendant not guilty, but sentenced to pay two-thirds of the costs. J. W. Dean, the prosecutor, to pay one-third. Sentence as to Mr. Dean suspended.

Com. vs. Harry Hershey. Cruelty to a horse. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution. Also imprisonment in the county jail for 60 days.

The latter part of the week was taken up by the trial of George S. Sharrar, charged with killing John Smith at Huntingdon Christmas evening. The jury, after five hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The grand jury was discharged Wednesday morning, having acted upon seven bills, one of which was ignored. The grand jury recommended the laying of a hard wood floor in the Register and Recorder's office, varnishing the wood work inside the Court House, and making needed repairs to the jail. Concerning the jail management the grand jury said: The jail is being well cared for and the prisoners or inmates are scrupulously guarded against escape.

### The Way to God.

Do you know the way to God so well that you can show it to some one else and send him away rejoicing? Philip did. What else in life is so well worth while as showing a wanderer God's road?—M. D. Babcock.

### Pen Points.

Don't do for the glory of doing, but for the glory of Christ.

Our Christian Endeavor work should not be performed in the spirit of the hireling. We must have the sense of responsibility that comes with shepherdship.

For you there can be no more important committee in the society than the one you are on.

Better not hold a committee meeting than to fail to open it with prayer.

The church world is too full of "followers." Its crying need is for leaders, and Christian Endeavor seeks to prove itself a school for their development.—John R. Clements in Christian Endeavor World.

### "He That Overcometh."

Great is he who masters empires,
Greater he who conquers self;
Least are they who, like the vampires,
Live to glut themselves with pelf.
Good is sent that we may share it,
Ill that we may bravely bear it,
Good and ill,
By heaven's will,
Strangely blending in God's plan
To evolve the perfect man.

Live your life, and you will find it
Just the grandest life, for you;
Take this truth and firmly bind it
To your heart, for if you do
You will say,
Some coming day,
That the lot which God designed
Was most graciously assigned.

Greet your day; it may be clouded;
Rain or snow or sleet may fall;
Let your dawn be darkly shrouded;
Light will sure break through it all.
Outer veiling clouds can never
Quench the sun, that shines forever.
Evening bright
And star flamed night
Will coronet the darkest days
With serene and pensive rays.

Drink your cup, for love prepared it;
Drink, though bitter it may be;
Drink, for He who gave it shared it.
Must He drain it and not we?
Changed by alchemy of love,
Bitter dregs will sweetness prove,
And the draft,
Freely quaffed,
To your inner life shall bring
Gladness of eternal spring.
—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

### Lookout Committees.

Eyes wide open early and late and all the time, this band of servants of the Master is truly a lookout, look up, look in, look after, look into, look around, look over, but never an overlook, committee.—Rev. W. H. G. Temple in Ways and Means.

### Abroad Again.

Recently Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, sailed from San Francisco for a nine months' absence in Australasia in the interest of the cause.

### By the Radiance of God.

Keep your conduct abreast of your conscience and very soon your conscience will be illumined by the radiance of God.—W. M. Taylor, D. D.


## William Reed & Sons

**Our Muslin Underwear Sale Last Week**
Was the greatest and the most successful one we ever had, and the coming one will be the greatest in its line we ever made.

**This Will Be a One Week Sale**
In Ladies' and Children's Coats, Suits and Skirts.

**Sale Begins Feb. 15, Closes Feb. 20.**
In order to give people from the country an equal chance with those in town, the sale will not begin on first day before 1 o'clock.
**Every Lady's Winter Coat on Hand at One-half Price.**
**Thirty Misses' and Children's Coats, One-third Off.**

**Suits, Suits, Suits!**
Fifteen Ladies' and Misses' Suits at one-half price. Twenty-two Ladies' and Misses' Suits at one-third off.

**Skirts, Skirts, Skirts!**
Thirty-two Ladies' Skirts in black, blue, brown and tan, at one-third off. The above are nearly all new goods, but we have too many and the stock must be cut down, Come and examine the goods.

## Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

## Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

## FOR WEDDINGS!
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.
Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.
A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
## ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,
Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!
100-pc. Dinner Sets
In different decorations
$7.00 to $15.00.
A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates
At 10 Cents
An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00
Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at
Yocum's Novelty
Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S
## Mother's Bread
Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is
Absolutely Pure,
mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleaniness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.
We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.
As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.
Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.
Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.


Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

# BALTIMORE FIRE-SWEPT

## Business Section of the City Laid in Ruins by Flames.

## HEART OF THE CITY DESTROYED

**Town Covered by a Rain of Fiery Debris That Destroyed Hundreds of Buildings —To Check Fire Dynamite Used—Telegraph Communication Almost Cut Off —Other Cities Send Assistance.**

Baltimore, Md.—The heart of the wholesale business section of Baltimore was swept by flames, and an area covering twenty blocks is a mass of ruins. The losses will aggregate more than $50,000,000. It is the worst conflagration in the history of the city, and will paralyze business interests for months, and probably bring financial ruin to many. Five or six buildings, including some of the most valuable structures in the blazing district, were blown down with dynamite in an effort to check the sweep of the fire, and the terrific explosions caused terror throughout the city.

A number of firemen have been injured, others have been partly suffocated by smoke, and Chief Horton has impressed into service many volunteers. At one time forty buildings, including banks, wholesale dry goods establishments, drug houses and factories were a seething furnace. In all, more than 200 buildings were destroyed and many others damaged.

Driven by the high southwest wind blazing brands were carried a quarter of a mile and further. Showers of flaming faggots fell upon the crowds of people in the streets near the burning section, and the hats and wraps of a number of women were set on fire. At several congested points the sudden showers of fire caused small panics, and many persons' clothing were torn in the mad rush for safety.

When the flames seemed beyond the control of the Baltimore Fire Department, considered one of the most efficient in the country, Chief Horton appealed to Washington, and three companies, with engines and apparatus, made the run to Baltimore in thirty-eight minutes. Several engine companies from Wilmington and Philadelphia also arrived. The firemen were greatly handicapped by networks of wires, and also by the flames breaking out at points blocks away from the centre of the conflagration. All the big buildings, the trust companies and down-town hotels, like the Carrollton and the Rennert, had large forces at work extinguishing fires started by flying brands, some of which were hurled through the top windows of several of the skyscrapers.

The burned blocks are included in the section bounded by Charles, Lombard, Fayette and Howard streets.

The fire started in the basement of John E. Hurst & Co.'s building at Hopkins place and German street, the largest wholesale dry goods house south of Philadelphia, and carrying a stock worth more than $1,000,000.

An automatic fire alarm equipment in the building registered an alarm, and in a minute the salvage corps, which is only a block away, was on the scene, ahead of the city department. Captain Gordon saw that the flames had already got a fierce headway. There was no delay in the arrival of the fire fighters, but for some reason the flames got away from them.

What appeared to be an explosion of gas occurred in the Hurst Building. A terrific roar was followed by a whistling sound. The churches in the central section of the city were filled with worshipers, many of whom became frightened, and, while no panics ensued, hundreds of men and women hurried from the services. Other explosions followed when the flames wrapped the drug houses of A. C. Myer & Co., the Carroilton Chemical Company, the Stanley & Brown Drug Company and other big warehouses filled with chemicals and other inflammable materials. The firemen and police dodged into doorways for shelter from the rain of hot missiles. Crash after crash could be heard within the burning districts, but even the firemen could not tell from which buildings they proceeded, and the brave fellows were constantly in the greatest peril. Walls and flooring fell in thunderous roars that echoed for blocks.

Two banks, both handsome buildings, the Hopkins Savings Bank and the National Exchange Bank, in Hopkins place, were burned out.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that there are 350 hose all playing at one time upon different parts of the conflagration.

Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crowds of people and the general confusion, many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

With loud roars, wall after wall toppled into the streets, and firemen ran for their lives.

All kinds of wires had to be cut to clear the way for the fire fighters. The block bounded by German, Liberty, Sharp and Baltimore streets was early found to be doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings in Baltimore street east of Sharp.

The fire was beyong their control, and the flames ran from one building to another in spite of the fact that the firemen had done their best to check the progress of the flames by soaking the structures with water.

Red hot cinders ignited the roof of Front Street Theatre, and for a time it looked as though that structure would be burned down. The building is at least half a mile from the main conflagration, and the fact that the roof caught from the falling cinders shows to what distance the fiery rain fell The blaze, which was on the southwest corner, was extinguished by the firemen, assisted by citizens.

For a time considerable alarm was felt at the City Hospital when the rain of cinders was at its fiercest. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution were all at their posts, and endeavored to keep news of the fast-coming conflagration from the patients. A few cinders fell on the roof of the hospital, but were extinguished by the physicians of the house staff.

Eighteen women, two babies and seven nurses were taken from the Maternity Hospital, on West Lombard street, in police ambulances and given quarters at the City Hospital. A woman who was ill in bed with typhoid fever was taken to the City Hospital.

A tremendous explosion of about 150 barrels of whisky stored in the upper floors of 24 Hanover street, hurled tons of burning matter across the street onto the roofs of the buildings opposite, which the firemen were drenching with water in a vain hope to make Hanover street the eastern boundary line of the conflagration. The flames quivered for a few moments under water, but soon ate into the buildings on the east side.

Two truck wagons caught fire and were consumed and an engine was buried by a falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives.

When darkness set the Fire Department, although aided by engines from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington and surrounding counties and suburbs, has been utterly powerless to make any impression on the all-devouring element, although for hours as many as 400 streams of water were thrown into the flames. Indeed, so terrific has been the heat ever since the fire started, and so dense and suffocating the volume of flying sparks and burning cinders, that it was difficult for the firemen to stand long within fighting distance of the flames, while several trucks and engines were hopelessly disabled by flying timbers at an early hour in the action.

A number of buildings on South Charles street, between German and Lombard, were blown up. Subsequently the splendid structure of J. W. Putts & Co., notion dealers, at Charles and Fayette streets, was dynamited, and then the Daily Record building, Ross's drug store and others.

But this heroic remedy merely delayed, but did not seriously impede the onward march of the conflagration, and for two hours or more the Fire Department has stood practically helpless and resourceless in the face of the roaring furnaces, which sent their fierce tongues 200 feet into the air, and which filled the heavens first with a pall of black funereal smoke, and then with livid sheets of sparks and lurid cinders.

Following the rapid destruction of the palatial Commercial Buildings in the wholesale district the cyclone of roaring flames burst into Baltimore street, licking within a few minutes the seven-story Mullins Hotel like some insatiate monster, and rapidly rolling with irresistible force both eastward and westward, leaving in its wrathful wake ruins of wholesale and retail houses, manufactories, shops, jewelry stores, furniture emporiums and restaurants.

The Mayor withheld his consent to the use of dynamite for some time, but as soon as the permission was given a row of fifty small buildings went up with a roar. Again and again the counter-fight was made with the high explosives.

The nest of high buildings in the centre of the city served for several hours to hold back the conflagration, but when the Continental and Equitable and their high neighbors began to crumble the last barrier fell.

A man connected with the fire insurance companies said that the area in which the fire started was marked on the insurance map as the Black Belt.

The streets are so narrow and the buildings and contents so inflammable that the insurance companies would not take risks of such large amounts as they would in normally situated districts.

During all these hours the pyrotechnic display has been magnificent and imposing beyond the power of painter to depict. At this hour vast columns of seething flame are shooting skyward at varying points of the compass, and the firmament is one vast prismatic ocean of golden and silver hued sparks. Great multitudes of people line the streets, awestruck with the dazzling but grewsome panorama which is being enacted before their eyes.

Detachments of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments have been called out and are patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the fire, guarding property and keeping order.

## FOUR KILLED IN MINE BATTLE.

Coal Creek Company Guards Shoot Down Deputy Sheriff and Six Others.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A bloody tragedy was enacted in the little mining town of Coal Creek, Tenn., forty miles northwest of Knoxville, as the result of which four lives were lost, and three persons wounded. The clash was the culmination of the trouble between union and non-union labor.

The four were killed by the guards employed by the Coal Creek Company. One Deputy Sheriff was killed by a guard he had gone to arrest. The dead are Monroe Black, miner, twenty-four years old; W. W. Taylor, miner, thirty-one; Jacob Sharp, section hand, a bystander, thirty-five; Deputy Sheriff Robert S. Harmon, killed by Cal Burton, a guard, at the Briceville mine.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing that $2500 annually shall be paid to members of Congress in lieu of mileage, clerk hire, stationery and office quarters.

Attorney-General and Mrs. Knox will leave Washington for Florida, where they will remain for several weeks.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller will entertain at dinner the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. In the evening Baroness Hengelmuller will hold her last Saturday at home for the season.

The Senate adopted the resolution directing the Postmaster-General to send to the Senate the reports made on irregularities in the Postoffice Department.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a small dinner, followed by a musicale, at which hundreds were present.

The House passed the bill to ratify and amend a treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud Reservation.

The Korean Minister in Washington, Mr. Minhui Cho, who was recently ordered by his Government to return home, has been appointed Minister to Japan, an important post.

Secretary Cortelyou announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Leadley, of New York, to act as appointment clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Sixto Lopez, the well-known Filipino agitator, whose unfriendly disposition toward American rule in the Philippines has been exhibited upon occasions in the past, has arrived at Manila and refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has denied the application of the Federal members of the House of Delegates for a mandamus to declare vacant the seats of five Republican members who absented themselves from the sessions without leave.

Luke E. Wright was inaugurated Governor of the Philippine Islands, succeeding William H. Taft.

The industrial situation in the Philippines will soon be relieved by deporting the unemployed at the Government's expense.

The police of Manila, in the Philippines, have nipped in the bud a clever swindle. Chinese have been silvering the copper centavos, easily defrauding the ignorant natives.

The biennial provincial elections were successfully held in the Philippines. A strong and representative vote re-elected the majority of the Governors.

### DOMESTIC.

Louis Witze, convcted of having robbed the body of Mrs. Trask, a victim of the Iroquois Theatre fire, was sentenced to the penitentiary at Chicago, Ill., for an indefinite period.

James N. Abeel, alleged impersonator of J. Ogden Goelet, Jr., was indicted for forgery in New York City.

Mayor McClellan, of New York City, orders closed six theatres on the ground that they are unsafe.

Memorial services in honor of the late Governor William Goebel were held in the Kentucky Legislature.

Three firemen were injured and a whole company were nearly suffocated by gas and smoke at a fire in Cleveland, Ohio, which destroyed the Severance building.

Terrorized because six of their number were beaten by union men, thirteen strike breakers at Chicago, Ill., who were driving express wagons, quit work, and detectives took their places.

Refusal to agree to arbitration for a year caused the lockout at Chicago, Ill., of 1000 carriage and wagon workers.

While the train was running thirty-five miles an hour, Frank Morris, a paroled convict, jumped from the cars near Bradford, O., and escaped.

In joint session the General Assembly of Virginia confirmed the vote of the separate chambers re-electing John W. Daniel to the United States Senate.

### FOREIGN.

Mrs. Maybrick is in a home of the Sisters of the Epiphany, at Truro, Cornwall, in order to recover from the effects of her confinement.

M. Zaenger has been relieved of the portfolio of the Minister of Public Instruction of Russia at his own request, owing to ill health, and has been appointed a Senator.

The populations of Brasso and Kezdi Vasarhely, in Hungary, were panic stricken by three violent earthquake shocks, followed by four slighter ones, causing the people to spring from their beds and rush into the streets.

The Premier, Senor Maura, announced that the strike of persons employed by the shipping interests at various Spanish ports is at an end.

The President has sent a message to the Chilean Congress announcing that he had decided to close the present extra session.

Japan has called its subjects from the Yalu districts in Korea into Seoul.

President Palma's decree increasing the rates of customs duties in accordance with the authority given him by Congress has been promulgated.

Mr. Williams, Liberal-Unionist, member of Parliament from South Birmingham, had an epileptic fit in the House of Commons.

The waters of the Dead Sea, where no rudder has been seen for centuries, are now being plied by German motor boats.

Savings deposits in Chicago banks have passed the $100,000,000 mark. In the past year they have increased more than $22,000,000.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Recently in Dundee $15,000 a ton was paid for whalebone. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for whalebone.

The British Army under the new scheme requires 50,000 recruits annually. NY7

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The United States now has three cities of more than a million inhabitants, but the fourth, St. Louis, has about 600,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The average man wastes a lot of wind airing his views.

**For $1.65 Money Order.**

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apricots, Apples, Crabs, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, are sent you free upon receipt of $1.65.

AND FOR 16c. AND THIS NOTICE

you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with our great plant and seed catalog. [A.C.L.]

The patience of those who sit down and wait for a dead man's shoes is not a virtue.

**This Will Interest Mothers.**

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man can't get out of buying his wife a new bonnet by referring to her hair as her crowning glory.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

People seldom appreciate anything they can afford.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A successful man sees things as they are, not as others tell him they are.

**Hand Power Hay Press $28.00.**

Greatest, simplest, best invention of the age. A boy can make regular sized 14x18x48 in. bales like fun, and two boys can bale three tons per day easily.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 5c. stamps for mailing, and get their big catalog, fully describing this great Hay Press, so also hundreds of tools and thousands of varieties of Farm and Vegetable Seeds. [A.C.L.]

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but he who laughs last laughs best.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

**Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.**

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

**If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.**

**Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

**$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

# WILLIAM C. WHITNEY DEAD

## Former Secretary of the United States Navy Passes Away.

## END CAME AFTER RELAPSE

**Peritonitis and Blood Poisoning Set in After a Severe Attack of Appendicitis—Consolidator of Traction Lines—A Man of Repeated Successes in Large Enterprises.**

New York City.—William Collins Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's first Administration, street railway financier and sportsman, died at his residence, 871 Fifth avenue. His death was due to peritonitis and blood poisoning following an operation performed for appendicitis.

Mr. Whitney's condition from the time that the operation was performed, it was admitted by those intimate with the family, was much more serious than indicated by the bulletins issued. These bulletins were not signed by the physicians in attendance, but were issued, it was explained, by Mr. Whitney's private secretary, Thomas Regan, as coming from the household.

The comparative suddenness of Mr. Whitney's death was a great shock to his friends, many of whom hastened to make inquiries as to his condition when the news of his illness was first made public. It is now understood that his condition was so grave that among those familiar with the case no hope was entertained for his recovery.

The operation, to perform which Drs. Bull and Walker were hastily summoned, Dr. Bull being called in from out of town, disclosed the fact that the disease had attacked Mr. Whitney in a particularly virulent form. When the appendix was laid bare, it is understood, it was found to be in a highly inflamed condition, and pus was flowing freely from the sac.

The sick man was nearly sixty-three years old, and although an excellent constitution helped him to rally slightly after the operation his age militated against him, and great physical depression rendered him still less able to withstand the progress of the disease.

The case was complicated by peritonitis, which set in after the operation, and was fully developed two days later, although according to reports sent out he had passed a favorable night with less fever and inflammation, those who knew had faint hopes of his recovery, and these quickly disappeared before the ravages of the blood poisoning.

Mr. Whitney had been unconscious for an hour when the end came. With him at the last, his dying hands clasped in theirs, were his son and daughter, Harry Payne and Dorothy Whitney.

Two hours before death the condition of Mr. Whitney seemed to show improvement over that of the preceding day. Dr. Walter B. James, the family physician, who had remained beside the patient throughout the night and morning, felt hopeful for the first time since the operation was performed.

It seemed then as if science had stayed the hand of death and that Payne Whitney, the younger son, and Adelaide Randolph, the step-daughter, who were hurrying homeward on special trains from the South, would find a convalescent father to greet them.

Mr. Whitney underwent a sudden relapse and passed from acute pain into merciful unconsciousness.

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William Collins Whitney was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., on July 14, 1841. He came from the best Puritan stock of New England, being a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitney, an English Puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635. On his mother's side he was descended from William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony.

After preparing for college at the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., young Whitney entered Yale in 1859 and was graduated with honors. He came here and entered the law office of Abraham R. Lawrence.

But while he practiced law he did not abate at all his interest in politics, and in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884 worked hard with his characteristic skill in organization for the election of Mr. Cleveland. The day after Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Whitney was appointed Secretary of the Navy. He afterwards devoted himself to securing control of the surface railroads of Manhattan, and succeeded in building up the great corporation known as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

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### BIG FIRE IN KNOXVILLE.

Business Section of the Tennessee City Burned Over.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Fire in the heart of the wholesale district here caused a loss of nearly $400,000 and cost the lives of two men.

The dead are William A. Maxey, Captain of Hose Wagon Company No. 2, and John J. Dunn, a former fireman, who was assisting the regular firemen.

The fire started in the six-story Phoenix Building, on Gay street, between Wall and Union avenues, and the wholesale hat and millinery house of Murphy & Robinson.

At the height of the fire Chattanooga was called on for aid, but was later notified that help was not needed.

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Five Hurt in Elevator.

Five men were seriously injured by the falling of an elevator in the Arthur building, in New York City.

# OUR TROOPS LEAVE CUBA

## Last of the American Artillery Take Their Departure.

**Glowing Tribute of President Palma to the Liberal Spirit of the United States Government.**

Havana, Cuba.—The last four companies of American artillery in Cuba boarded the transport Sumner at the Triscornia wharf and left the island.

The ceremony of leavetaking was very simple. President Palma, accompanied by Mr. Squiers, the American Minister, and the members of the Cabinet, crossed the harbor and went to the American camp behind the Cabana Fortress, where the Twelfth and Twenty-second companies were stationed, and where the Seventeenth and Nineteenth companies, which arrived from Santiago, were also waiting.

The four companies stood in line upon the green slope beyond the camp. In front of them was a flagstaff, with the American flag flying from it. Two companies of Cuban artillery and a squad of the Rural Guard then formed on the right and the left of the line. President Palma, the official party and about 400 other persons, mostly Americans, living here and tourists, stood opposite.

The troops presented arms and the American flag was lowered and the Cuban flag was hoisted in its place. As the flag went aloft the Cabana Fortress fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

President Palma, addressing Minister Squiers in English, said that he felt too much emotion to make a long address. He added:

"We are in the presence of the most extraordinary fact recorded in the annals of history. We are here to see off from our shores the remainder of the troops the United States left in Cuba after helping us to secure our independence.

"They could stay longer under any pretext whatever. They could enforce any unjust demand, but the Government of the United States, identified with the liberal spirit and noble character of the American people, is willing to prove the impersonal interest and sincerity of the aid it rendered us, showing at the same time that we have, as an independent people, the confidence of one of the most powerful nations of the earth.

"The example set by the United States in withdrawing her troops reflects everlasting glory upon herself and causes us to be proud of ourselves. It shows that nobody doubts our competence for self-government and ability to maintain peace."

In conclusion, President Palma asked Minister Squiers to be the interpreter of the good feeling of Cuba, and bade Godspeed to the troops.

Major Brown replied, thanking the President in the name of the officers and the men for his good wishes.

The troops then marched about half a mile to where the Sumner was waiting for them. The Cuban troops led the way.

There was one incident of the ceremony that attracted everybody's attention. The usual salutes were exchanged when the American flag was lowered and the Cuban flag hoisted. As the latter was being hauled up one of the halliards broke. A soldier tried to catch it, but the breeze carried it out like a piece of string with the flag attached, and amid ominous silence the emblem was hoisted to the top of the staff, where it twisted and floated like a colored rope.

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### REBELS KILL AMERICANS.

Cruiser's Launch Attacked in San Domingo Harbor.

Santo Domingo.—The insurgents deliberately fired on the launch of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, killing J. C. Johnston, the engineer. The bullet entered his head above the eye. United States Minister Powell has directed the captain of the Yankee to take drastic measures to avenge Johnston's death and this insult to the American flag. Johnston was buried on shore.

There was heavy firing around the city. A German steamer from Europe was obliged to leave the port with her cargo on board, because the crews of the lighters refused to work on account of being exposed to insurgent firing from across the river.

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Earthquake Shakes Venezuela.

Venezuela was shaken by a strong earthquake. It was especially severe in the Gulf of Paria and in the Orinoco district, and it was accompanied by a loud noise resembling thunder. The shock was felt also at Maturin, Carupano, Rio Caribe, Ciudad Bolivar and San Felix.

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Boxing Dog Kills His Master.

Angered by a stinging blow from his master, "Dixie," a Great Dane dog, dealt his human adversary, Henry A. Thorne, of Germantown, Pa., a blow in the chest in a boxing match from which he died.

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Wave Sweeps French Coast.

A tidal wave swept the coast of Penmarch, Department of Finistere, France. One-third of the Commune of Penmarch is under water.

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New Mayor For Duluth.

Dr. M. B. Cullom, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Duluth, Minn., over T. W. Hugo, Republican, who was a candidate for re-election.

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Murderer Confesses Guilt.

Publicly confessing his guilt, Ernest Cashel was hanged at Calgary, N. W. T., for the murder of a rancliman.


# CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

*"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.*

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

***After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.***

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians, but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better, and now I am as well as any one."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

***Hon. James R. Guill, of Omaha.***

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

***A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.***

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

***Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe But Benefited the Whole System.***

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so, and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

***An Actress' Testimonial.***

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901 I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

***A Southern Judge Cured.***

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.


**German Hearts.**

Diseases of the heart have been on the increase in Germany in recent years, one person in every seven being afflicted. Influenza, alcoholism and excessive addiction to bicycling and other sports are named by Dr. Steckel as the chief causes.

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### A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.


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Australia has more churches per capita than any other country. She has 210 churches to every 100,000 people. England has 114 and Russia about fifty-five.

German cities rival those of the United States in the matter of municipal debts. Berlin owes $74,000,000; Munich, $35,000,000; Frankfort, $25,000,000; Leipsic, $19,000,000; Cologne, $17,000,000.

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Austrian cotton mills use 318,000,000 pounds of cotton ayear, two-thirds of which is American.


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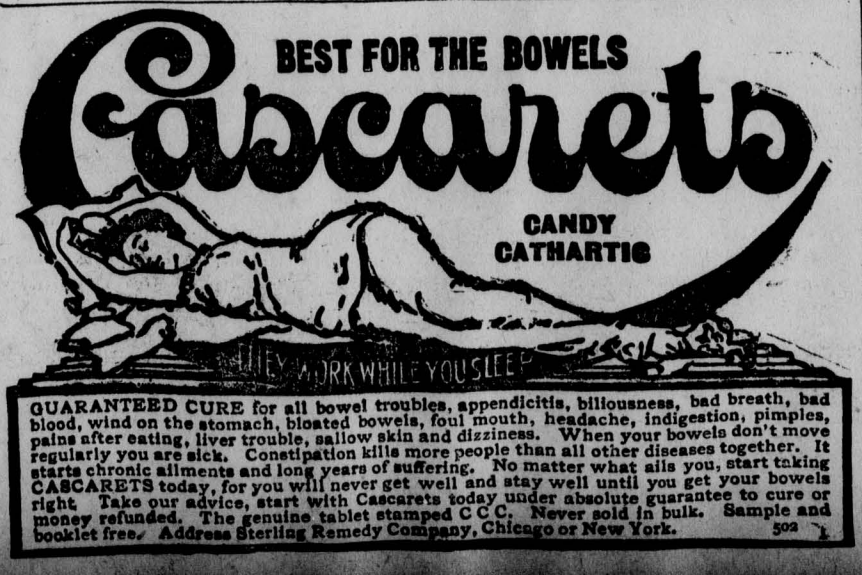


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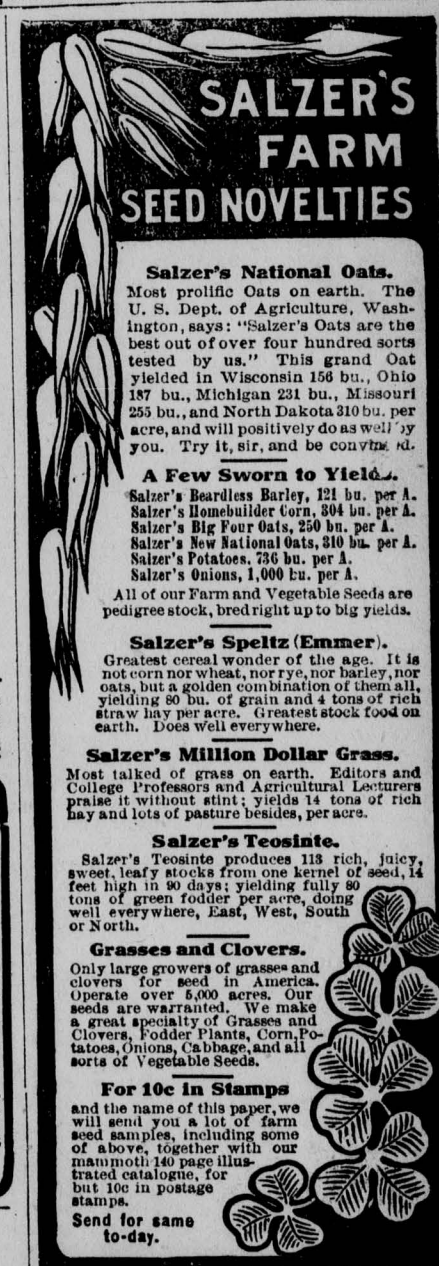
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## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

**Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 14—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.**

Topic.—What will real friendship do?—I Sam. xx, 1-23.

The Bible has been criticised by a certain class of writers on the ground that it has practically nothing to say upon the subject of friendship, a most important human relationship. Plato, Bacon, Emerson and other great writers have eulogized friendship, say the critics, but not the Bible. It has emphasized the duties of men to God, of husbands to wives and vice versa, of parents to children and children to parents, it is said, but is silent upon the subject of friendship. But this charge, like all the others against the Bible, is untrue. The Bible has much to say upon this important subject and has given us illustrations of it that surpass those found in what we call secular history. If one should collect the Scriptural references to friendship, especially in the writings of Solomon and of Christ, he would find that the Bible is not wanting in something to say upon this subject. And what in history surpasses the friendship of Christ and His disciples and of David and Jonathan?

The friendship of David and Jonathan was one of the most beautiful illustrations of friendship that the world has ever seen. Saul, the father of Jonathan, was king of Israel, and Jonathan should have succeeded his father upon the throne of Israel. But this he knew was not to be, and, although he knew that David was to have what he should have had, yet his friendship for David never faltered, but in covenant and in deed was ever manifested. What eulogy more beautiful than that of David when he said after the death of Jonathan: "I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan. Very pleasant hast thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women."

From the friendship of David and Jonathan we may learn:

1. Friendship is confiding. David, fearing that Saul was seeking his life, came to Jonathan and freely told him of all his fears. Real friends confide in each other. "No receipt," says Bacon, "opens the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsel and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it in a kind of civil shrift or confession. It redoubles joys and cutteth griefs in halves."

2. Friendship is reproving. When David declared that Saul sought his life, Jonathan rebuked him, even saying directly, "It is not so." But this did not break their friendship. Real friends may reprove each other. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," saith the wise man. And who can doubt it? He who doubts the reproof of a friend doubts his friendship, for a prerogative of friendship—real friendship—is the privilege of reproving for the good of his friend.

3. Friendship is helpful. Though Jonathan doubted David's fears, yet he said, "Whatsoever thy soul desireth I will even do it for thee." And he did what David desired him to do. Friends help each other in the hour of need. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

4. Friendship is lasting. Jonathan was true to his friendship for David until the end of his life, and when Jonathan had passed away David cried in sorrow, "I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan!"

The friend of friends, the one above all others, the "friend that sticketh closer than a brother," is the Lord Jesus Christ. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." This Christ has done for us. Human friendships are precious and desirable, but nothing else can replace the friendship of Christ.

One there is above all others
Well deserves the name of friend;
His is love beyond all others,
Costly, free and knows no end.

BIBLE READINGS.

I Sam. xviii, 1; II Sam. i, 17-27; Prov. xvii, 17; xviii, 24; xxvii, 6; x, 17; Luke xi, 1-10; xii, 4, 5; John xv, 12-15; Jas. ii, 23; III John 14.

### "Baltimore, 1905."

Baltimore has been decided upon as the meeting place for the next international Christian Endeavor convention, to be held July 5 to 10, 1905. The new Fifth regiment armory, fronting on Hoffman street, between Linden and Park avenues, will serve as the convention hall. It was begun in 1901 and has just been completed at a cost of $425,000. It is of stone and one of the largest armories in the United States. Its external dimensions are 366 by 330 feet, and within it has a clear floor space of 60,000 square feet. It will easily seat 20,000 people, and the Endeavorers anticipate filling it to its utmost capacity.

### Preceding the Light.

It is important to wait the moment of God to correct others. We may see real faults, but the person may not be in a state to profit by being told his faults. It is not wise to give more than one can receive. This is what I call preceding the light—the light shines so far in advance of the person that it does not benefit him. Our Lord said to His apostles, "I have many things to say to you, but you cannot bear them now."—Mme. Guyon.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE.

**Feb. 14: "Real Friendship."—I Sam. xx, 1-23.**

Jonathan and David—how long these names have stood for manly friendship! How simple and touching is the story of their regard for each other, and what a help it has been for ages to young men who have formed their companionships on its model!

Who can help liking that manly young prince? If it were possible, he is the more attractive figure of the two. Is he the elder? It would seem so, since he was a soldier of valor before David came to the camp. It was Jonathan who began the battle with the Philistine garrison at Michmash and single handed overcame so many that the whole army fled. Perhaps it was this very element of soldierly courage which attracted the two young men to each other. David's defeat of Goliath would appeal to Jonathan's admiration and test his manliness. It would show him at once the strong claims David would have on popular favor and awaken in him feelings of jealousy as he saw his own merits overshadowed, or it would arouse deep sentiments of friendliness and personal attachment to the young champion.

Jonathan was of noble mold. He had all the valorous instincts of his father, Saul, but none of his moroseness and morbid jealousy of superior ability.

Even when Jonathan saw clearly that David's advancement meant his own retirement and would also involve the succession to the kingly dignity he never swerved in the least from the straight path of generous fraternity. It could not be that he despised the kingship. He was too much a patriot for that and too true a worshiper of Jehovah not to prize most highly the opportunity such position would give to serve his God and brethren. No; it was not lack of appreciation of the place, but it was a nature too large to be capable of coveting for himself a place which he knew another could fill more ably. This is one of the severest trials of friendship. How rare is it to find a nature so generous that it can and does prefer others to itself when honors and advantages are to be distributed! Rivalry is fatal to fellowship, and the only antidote to the spirit of jealousy is a generous subordination of self and pressing the merits of another. "In honor preferring one another" is an injunction of the Apostle Paul. No more genuine example of it can be found than the young Hebrew prince, Jonathan.

But friendship needs two of a kind. David is worthy of Jonathan. Both had an element of real godliness and felt true reliance upon Jehovah. Both were filled with a zeal for the liberation of their land from Philistine rulership and believed that Jehovah would accomplish the deliverance of their people. Both were inured to hardship and enjoyed the manly sports of the times, as is shown by David's use of the sling and Jonathan's use of weapons. One was a skilled musician with native talent for the melodies of shepherd life and possibly for the heroic tales of tribal warfare, but surely with skill in religious music. Most influential of all, David had a broad, generous nature, capable of receiving honors and not being spoiled by them. Arrogance is the danger in unusual prominence. Egotism and selfishness trip many feet which tread pathways of unusual height. David kept the simplicity of the shepherd boy's heart in camp and court. He was trustable.

Whoever would find real friendship must first make himself such as he desires another to be. It is deeply doubtful if the true development is possible to any one except as there is first an element of fidelity to God cultivated.

### With Mary In the Garden.

Let the Christian, seeking a fresh realization of the Lord in His holy intercourse with the individual soul, often walk in thought to Joseph's garden and listen to that colloquy by the empty cavern, while the morning sun shines upon Mary at the Master's feet. What He was then He is now. He knows the individual name which belongs to the individual heart. He can reveal to the solitary disciple now as then His glory and His grace. He can send us also away, sure at least of this, that we have seen the Lord, and He hath spoken to us all alone.—Bishop H. C. G. Moule.

### A Christian Marksman.

He who would do the greatest execution as a Christian marksman must pour into the soul the hottest shot of divine truth at the nearest range.—Presbyterian.

### Points.

You can be [illegible] you are not the material they make presidents of if you lightly regard your committeeship.

No Endeavor society can long survive on its reputation as a "has been."

Christ is the center of our Christian Endeavor or we have missed its real motive.

**Christian Endeavor is an "I'll try society," but it is more since the striving is in the strength of One who knows no failure.**

**"Church extension" is not the least significant definition of Christian Endeavor.**

### On the Wing—Westward.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: As we were somewhat tired of car riding and viewing desert lands we concluded to stop over at Ogden. A glance around will show one that Ogden is beautifully located on the west slope of the Wasatch mountains. It is well laid out. The streets are wide, regular, well paved and lined with shade and ornamental trees. It has a very good water system from the springs and steams that come down from the mountains. It has a population of 32,000, and is the terminus of five trunk lines, the D. & R. G., the U. P., the S. P., the Utah & Northern and the U. C. railroads. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the near vicinity. The travelers here can see many things in this region indicating a thrilling geological history. The deposits which cover the low lands are chiefly calcareous. The beet sugar business is one of Ogden's enterprises, having manufactured in 1902 fifteen million pounds of sugar. The pickle industry is also very great. Fine stores, good school buildings and churches. From Ogden to Salt lake over the R. G. & W. railroad is a most beautiful ride. The Great lake is on the west and the Wasatch mountains on the east. The valley is like a great amphitheater and very fertile. The distance to Salt Lake city from Ogden is 37 miles; elevation, 4286 feet. After leaving Ogden our next stop is Salt Lake city, the capital of Utah territory. In July 1847 Brigham Young stood on Ensign Peak the "Mount of Prophesy," and announced to his followers that down in the valley below should be founded the new "City of Zion," the future home of the latter day saints. The city was laid out by Brigham Young. The streets are unlike any other city that I have ever seen, they are 132 feet wide, cross each other at right angles, bordered on each side with shade trees of which Lombardy popular predominates and the popular are the most prolific. Streams of pure water flow along by the curb on each side of the streets. The business sections are well paved, each square containing ten acres. Our guide informed us there was one street twenty-one miles long. At 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. there is street car service called, "Seeing Salt Lake city," fare 50 cent for two hours ride, accompanied by a guide and stops a short time at each point of interest. So at 2 p. m. we availed ourselves of this way of viewing the city. Among the many places of interest to sightseers is "Brigham's Tomb." It is his own private cemetery. His grave is in one corner and is covered by a huge slab of gray stone some eight by ten feet square and about twelve inches thick and surrounded by an iron picket fence, the post of which are fastened into this rock, all planned by himself, and close by lay three Mrs. Young's with very plain markings and one child which constitue the number of bodies in this cemetery. The Gentiles govern the city at present and long since passed an ordinance prohibiting interment in this burial ground.

Our car stopped in front of some of Young's dwellings, such as the Beehive with an ancient beehive on the cupola, and the Lion House in which he died and designed by a lion above the front door. The Eagle Gate through which his children passed on their way to school. One of the largest business enterprises of the city is the Co-operation Establishment, for convenience called "Co-op." The headquarters of this building is 318 feet long, 53 feet wide and four stories high and is crowded with merchandise, wholesale and retail. This is run as a strictly church business. "Temple Square" is an attraction for visitors. It is forty rods square and contains ten acres, surrounded by a wall twelve feet high with gates on each side. In this square is situated the Mormon temple which was begun April 6, 1853, and dedicated April 6, 1893. So you see it was just forty years being built. The temple is one hundred and eighty-six and one-half feet long and ninety-nine feet wide. The foundation walls are sixteen feet thick and sixteen feet deep, height of main building, 107½ feet with six towers, three on each end, 210 feet high. The central tower is surmounted by the figure of an Angel proclaiming the everlasting Gospel, Rev. 14: 6. The figure is of copper covered with gold leaf and is twelve feet five and one-half inches high. The temple is closed to the public. Our guide informed us that the best of the saints had to shake off the dust from their shoes in the annex before entering. It is entered by an under ground way. In part of this temple is the marriage baptismal founts. In the baptismal fount only those that are sealed in the bonds of Holy wedlock are admitted and I suppose if a good saint gets a dozen wives he will get in about that many times. The temple is built of white marble taken from Cottonwood canon some twenty miles distance, before the year 1873. These huge granite blocks were hauled by ox teams. It took four yoke of oxen four days to make one trip, after that they were brought to the city by rail. The total cost was $5,000,000. It is a marvel of architectual beauty and can be seen for fifty miles The temple is, with the single exception of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York, the grandest and costliest ecclesiastical structure in this country. In this Temple square is situated assembly hall where their Sunday school and their church business meetings are held. From here we were taken into the tabernacle, the roof which consists of single wooden arch, was commenced in 1865 and completed 1870. It is 150 feet wide, 250 long and 80 feet high, and has wonderful acoustic properties. It will seat comfortably eight thousand people and when crowded ten thousand and has exits so that all those people can be out on the terra firma in three minutes and I firmly believe this to be true. I think there were six or seven thousand in it the day I was there and in less than that time every one was outside and no hurry. Could not theatres be constructed on the same plan? Religious services are held every Sunday at 2 p. m., grand organ recital Sunday at 4 p. m. The Grand Organ in the tabernacle is second to none in the world. Its dimensions are thirty by thirty-three feet and forty-eight feet high, contains fifty-five hundred pipes, costing $115,000 and was built by home talent and chiefly Utah wood. Temple Square contains a bureau of information in which thre are ever present persons ready to supply the traveler with Mormon literature and guide you through the grounds and buildings and interest you in their church polity.

Within a short distance of the city the attractions are varied and numerous. Among the many are Fort Douglas, where the United States goverment has a regiment of troops, and affords excellent opportunities of studying garrison life as well as an excellent view of the city and lake. The lake is a mystery to the mind of the geologist. The water is twenty-three and one-half per cent. salt. one of the most mysterious things about it is the fact that it has no known outlet. A great number of fresh water streams pour into it from all sides, even the river Jordon, yet it never gets any higher, and is always receding and the probabilities are that it may some day cease to be a sea. Salt Lake has become a fashionable bathing resort. The water is so dense that one is sustained without effort and thousands of tourist avail themselves of this delightful and healthful exercise. Lovers of science, lovers of wilderness, lovers of beauty and lovers of rest will find here more than they can or may hope for.

In 1853 the Spanish wall was built on the east and south of the city as a protection against the Indians. It was twelve feet high and six feet at the base and three feet at the top and nine miles long built of adobe bricks. Part of the wall is yet standing. The city has long outgrown its former fortified dimensions. The population is from sixty-five to seventy thousands. In a public square where the streets cross stands a memorial monument capped with a life size statue of Brigham Young, and having inscribed on the four sides the names of his followers a party of one hundred and forty men and three women. So at that time there was not a multiplicity of wives among the Mormons. There are over 116,000 teachers and pupils in the Mormon Sunday school.

Everybody visiting Salt Lake City wants a peep "over the garden" which encloses the Temple square, adorned by the three main edifices of the "latter day saints," some to see the architectural construction of the building and others to learn something about the secrets of their doctrines of which the temple is the only building that the Gentile world cannot enter. No one but a believer can enter the "Holy of Holies." Such is my observation in a day's visit to the greatest city from ocean to ocean; never too hot or too cold; on one side the great inland sea and on the other side by mountains capped with ever-melting snow.

J. C. S.


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